The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 21. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 12, 1886. WHOLE NO. 1,217.

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Hatters and Furnishers.

We have a larger stock of hats and caps than all the other stores combined, and guaranteed to be of the latest fall and winter styles.

Our line of neckwear is of the latest shapes and styles and cannot be excelled.

In underwear we have everything from a white Merino to a fine French Balbriggan Fancy dress shirts with plain and plaited bosoms

Boys' short waists and dress shirts of every size and quality.

SPANGLER & WADE { 3 Stores.

41 South Howard Street, AKRON; 4 East Main Street, MASSILLON; 14 Public Square, CANTON

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCALGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Bachman's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law Rooms Nos. 11 and 12, Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOGLER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public, Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, O'hio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $50,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President. C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes manufactures' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAUER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 4 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & Co., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 231 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D.
SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:00 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 109 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. E. KIRKLAND, Homœopathic Practice. Office No. 56 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street. Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; Nov. 73¾@74c; Dec., 74⅞ 75c; Jan., 75⅞ 75¼c.
CORN—Higher; Nov., 35⅝@35⅞c; Dec., 36⅜ 36⅝c; Jan., 34½@34⅝c.
OATS—Higher; Nov., 25½ 26c; Dec 26¼@26⅜c; Jan., 26⅝ 26¾c.
PROVISIONS—Pork higher; Nov., $9 23½ 9 22½; Dec., $9 22½@9 25; Jan., $10.05@10.07½. Lard—Higher; November, $5.87 @5.90; Dec., $5.87½@5.87½; Jan., $5.95@5.97½.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:

Choice Shipping Cattle	$4 50 5 10
Good Shipping Steers	3 90 4 40
Medium steers	3 30 3 80

HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from $3.30 3.70 for light; 3 65 3 75 for heavy.
WOOL—Active and prices better. Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 25@28c; Medium, tub, 31@35c; Fine, unwashed, 19 23c; Medium, unwashed, 26 28c; Coarse, unwashed, 24@25c; Burry, unwashed, 15@17c; Fine, washed, 29@30c; Medium, washed, 32@35c; Coarse, washed, 28@29c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 8 22c; Medium, unwashed, 22@24c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@23c.

NEW YORK

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 Dec, 85 85½; Jan., 87 87⅝; May, 93 9 ⅝. CORN—Quiet; Mixed W[illegible] 46 46¾c.

MILWAUKEE

WHEAT—Higher; Nov., 72; Dec., 73½c. CORN—Firm at 36c for No. 2. OATS—Firm; No. 2 White, 26. RYE—Dull; 53½c for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Higher; No. 2, Red, Nov., 75⅝@75¾c; Dec. 76⅝@77c. CORN—Higher; 34@34½c Nov.; 34 34½. Dec. 36½—37c. PROVISIONS—Pork higher, 9 75 Lard —5 87½.

BALTIMORE

WHEAT—Western lower. No 2 Winter Red Spot and Nov., 82½ 82⅝c; Dec. 83¼@83½ CORN—Quiet; Nov., 44 44⅝c; Dec. 44½@45c. OATS—Western White, 34@36; Mixed do., 32 33½.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	1 [illegible]
Oat	25 to 27
Corn	35 to 1
Barley	65 to 70
Hay, per ton	9
Eggs per doz	20
Chickens per lb	5
Butter	18
Potatoes	2 to 3

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

A REMEDY OF [illegible] ACTION, SURE AND SPEEDY IN [illegible] CURES, FOR [illegible] DISEASES, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, AND ALL WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN.

[illegible] follows in its results.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A sound school of thorough Literary, Scientific and Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance station, O. Telephone 77. Persons thinking of going away to school should send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address, Pres. JOSEPH [illegible] SHUNK, A. M., Mount Union, Stark county, Ohio. 12-1y

NEWS SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The Knights at the Stock yards are again out and the yards are in a state of siege. On the representation of Sheriff Hanchett that his deputies are unable to preserve order at the Union stock yards, Governor Oglesby has ordered the First and Second regiments of Illinois militia to assemble at their armories ready for active service. The leading packers of Chicago held a conference Sunday. It is believed that they contemplate closing their houses for a month unless their employes return to work soon. Mr. Powderly is at Philadelphia and on being asked what he knew of the Chicago strike said: "I have received no information from Chicago. It is a mistake that the general executive board ordered this strike. It was done by the district assembly. As soon as I heard of an intimation of a strike I sent Mr. Barry to Chicago to avert the strike, if possible; but he didn't reach there in time." Mr. Powderly declined to go into the merits of the case in the absence of further knowledge of the strike.

Only three small pork packing houses were in operation yesterday. The number of men out on strike is estimated at 15,000. There were repeated cases of assault upon strangers intending to commence work, for which the offenders were heavily fined.

The militia took possession of the stock-yards at noon, and in consequence all was quiet. Men anxious to work discovered that they could exercise that right without danger of having their heads broken, and so Nelson Morris was enabled to do his first killing since the strike began, while the other houses ran up to almost their full capacity.

The militia assembled in the armories promptly, and were taken to the yards by train. They were not welcomed by the strikers with any effusive tokens of hospitality or given the freedom of the town in a formal or friendly manner, but their gun barrels glistening in the sunlight was a more effusive argument than the unsupported edicts of the law, and all was afterward peace and quiet in the yards.

The most significant move of the day was the determination of the packers to hereafter employ none but non-union men in their houses. They decided that they would prefer to quit business rather than to have their interests at the mercy of an erratic and irresponsible labor organization, and the result of that decision was the adoption of a series of resolutions, which all the packers agreed to stand by, and hereafter no Knights of Labor or trades unionists of any name or title need apply at the stock-yards for work.

GENERAL NEWS.

T. V. Powderly avows himself a protectionist of the most radical type.

Ebenezer F. Crocker, one of the pioneers of western Michigan, expired Monday at Niles.

Dry murrain is sweeping off the cattle in Greenwood county of Parsons, Kansas, in large numbers.

General C. E. Lippincott has been selected as governor of the Soldiers' home at Quincy, Ill.

The supreme court of Mississippi has affirmed the constitutionality of the local option liquor law.

Samuel J. Randall is put forward by the New York *Sun* for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1888.

Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of Ohio has tendered his resignation of the office to the Governor.

The Pennsylvania road is soon to put on special freight trains to run twenty-five or thirty miles per hour.

The fat-stock show which opened in Chicago Tuesday made a fine display of horses, beeves, butter, and oleomargarine.

Frank Lawler of the 21 Illinois district is elected member of congress over Gleeson, Knight of Labor, by 6 pluranity.

During the past week 186 business failures took place in the United States and Canada, against 219 for the previous week.

Rev. W. H. Hoadley, who died on Saturday at Huron, Dakota, was lieutenant colonel of the 74th Illinois volunteers.

The warm weather in central Ohio has matured a good crop of strawberries offering in shade and flavor from the spring product.

The oleomargarine interest at Chicago has during the past week paid $43 711 to the collector of internal revenue for stamps.

The surplus reserve of the New York banks is $5 532 900. The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were $58 873 471.

Fred Wilkins just elected county clerk at Milwaukee, appeared in the Circuit court Saturday and took out his naturalization papers.

About one hundred Creek Indians, subjects of Canada, made their way to Fort Benton and asked for work, claiming to be starving.

The protracted war between the express companies has brought rates down to 75 cents per hundred pounds from New York to Chicago.

Five mounted police deserted at Regina and fled to the United States with several thousand dollars sent on to pay the force at that port.

Mrs. Drase of Warren, New York, has been sentenced to die on the gallows December 29 for murdering her husband and burning his body.

The packers of Chicago are establishing at the Union stock-yards a boarding house to accommodate six thousand men for the winter.

Francis McCabe one of the indicted aldermen of New York, has been released on bail, the result of an injury to his head received some time ago.

A fruit grower from the centre of peach trees along the Chesapeake river was purchased last week for $5 million by Mr. Culver, of Oakland, California.

A suit on foot in St. Paul involves the right to receive rates on land on Duluth built on which the Duluth and Dakota roads have a right of way.

Wm. H. Hazelton, a well-known journalist, and one of the managing editors of the Boston *American* died at Boston Friday of softening of the brain.

The Trade and Labor assembly of Chicago, after a long session, voted down a proposition to boycott a newspaper alleged to be the organ of monopolists.

A Polish boy of Detroit deliberately set on fire the clothes of Pauline Yankoski, aged 6, and she was dangerously burned before the flames were extinguished.

The handsome young daughter of a New York broker, named Jessie Comstock, has eloped from Orange, New Jersey, with the colored coachman of the family.

The Augusta (Ga.) factories have voluntarily reduced the hours of labor from sixty-eight to sixty five hours a week, and all mills will be in operation Monday.

An insane man entered a Catholic church in Pittsburg, Monday morning, and caused a panic in the large congregation by knocking Father Klowter out of the pulpit.

A train entering Columbus, Indiana, snapped the guy rope of a derrick near the track, killing one laborer, crushing the skull of a second, and seriously injuring three others.

Jeff Long has been convicted at North Platte, Neb., of murdering an old man named Biscombe and his wife last spring and burning their cabin over their bodies.

William D. Holmes, of New York, secured judgment for $12 230 against *Our Continent* Publishing company, on proof that Judge A. W. Tourgee made an overissue of stock.

The only settlement thus far made by the St. Paul road or the East Rio disaster was the payment of $6 000 to Mr. Winter, of Montana, for the loss of his wife and daughter.

About noon Friday a shock of earthquake was experienced throughout Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas. People at Augusta and Savannah ran into the streets.

It is stated by the Cincinnati *Times-Star* that Speaker Carlisle will, at the expiration of his term in Congress, remove to Wichita, Kansas, where his sons are engaged in business.

The collections of internal revenue since the system was organized in 862 have been sufficient to pay the national debt at its highest figure and leave a balance of over $81,000,000.

Owen O. Leggett, an artist, said to be the son of a colonel in the British army, was shot dead in the street at San Jose, California, by a jealous youth who had become insane.

Theodore T. Gurney, for seven years comptroller of the city of Chicago, died Tuesday morning, in his sixty-seventh year. In the Masonic order he reached the thirty-third degree.

James A. Whitney, an attorney of New York, has agreed to use his best endeavors to bring before the United States supreme court the case of the condemned Chicago anarchists.

Samuel K. Gay, chief clerk in the pension office at Pittsburg, who pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $40,000, was sentenced to imprisonment Monday in the penitentiary for five years.

George W. Baxter, of Cheyenne, has been appointed governor of Wyoming. He is a son of the late circuit judge in Tennessee, is a graduate of West Point, and was formerly a captain in the army.

John F. Hoke, the embezzling bookkeeper of the Merchants' National bank of Peoria was arrested in Montreal by Chicago detectives. His extradition on the charge of forgery will be asked.

The sheriff of Peoria county, Ill., has reached Montreal with the president's warrant for the extradition of John F. Hoke, the embezzler. Proceedings have already been commenced before Judge Dugas.

Frank James has received a letter from St. Joseph, Missouri, signed "Jim Cummings," inclosing some unsigned national bank notes secured in the recent train robbery on the San Francisco road.

A new railway line from Chicago to St. Louis will be opened next month. The Pekin and Southwestern tracks are to be used to Springfield, a new road thence to Litchfield, and the Bee line southward to St. Louis.

Arthur Orton, who served a long term in an English prison for representing himself as the heir to the Tichborne estate, has been arrested in Brooklyn for personating an American soldier and endeavoring to draw his pension.

The first confederate monument ever erected at Gettysburg was put in position Saturday. It marks the position of the 21 Maryland infantry, at the foot of Culp's hill, on the confederate left. The monument will be dedicated Nov. 19.

A boarding-house keeper in Chicago, when her bill was disputed by a wealthy Illinois stock-raiser, locked up the wife, children, and servants of her patron, and stood guard at the door until it was burst open by a constable with a search-warrant.

President Cleveland accompanied by Secretary Bayard, Endicott, Whitney, and Lamar, received an enthusiastic welcome at Boston. They participated in celebrating the 250th anniversary of the founding of Harvard college, where thirty-five hundred graduates had assembled.

Theodore Roosevelt of New York has sailed for London, where he will marry Miss Edith Carroll, youngest daughter of Gov. Carroll of Maryland. Miss Carroll is 19 years old. She is at present residing with her brother-in-law, a British nobleman.

The congregation of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, rose from their seats Sunday as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher entered the door. Looking toward the pulpit, the pastor beheld an array of flowers reaching from the floor to the top of the organ.

A. B. Stickney, now building a railway in Minnesota, claims to have purchased land on Staten island for docks, elevators, and stockyards, to avoid the lighterage charges on European freight at the port of New York. Similar arrangements, it is said, have been made at the English port of Dunrow.

It is rumored at St. Louis that the grand jury indicted ex-express messenger Fotheringham for complicity in the recent robbery on the San Francisco road. He has been held in close custody by the officers of the company, and his mother has applied to the Circuit court for his release on a writ of habeas corpus.

Eight hundred miners employed at the Cameron colliery, near Mount Carmel, Pa., the largest operating in the Shamokin valley, struck Monday for an advance of ten per cent. Five hundred Excelsior miners are still on a strike, and the Lake Fiddler and Hickory Swamp miners will probably join them.

Thomas Collins, the leader of the recent strike of switchmen on the Lake Shore road at Chicago, was on Thursday evening caught in the act of throwing a switch at Archer avenue in advance of the midnight express. He was seized by two policemen, after the gatekeeper had been overpowered with a revolver.

The parties contesting the will of Samuel J. Tilden make no allegation of mental unsoundness, but they ask the courts to set aside the provision placing a vast sum in the hands of executors with discretionary powers such as could only be exercised by the testator himself. The sum involved is estimated as high as $5,000,000.

F. Zirkle, an esteemed citizen of Joliet, Ill., whose death occurred on Sunday, left on the envelope containing his will instructions that there be no funeral; that no one accompany his body to the grave but the family and the pall bearers; that no announcement of the funeral be made, and that no monument mark his grave.

A railway telegraph operator at Ingraham Station, Pennsylvania, had a call at midnight from a madman dressed in white, armed with a large knife. Trains were necessarily brought to a standstill while he operator stood on the defensive in the corner of the room for an hour. Some trainmen who came to invest gate captured the lunatic.

General J. B. Gordon was inaugurated governor of Georgia Tuesday. The military parade comprised twenty-one companies. Ex President Hayes was a witness of the ceremonies. In an eloquent and patriotic address the governor voiced his regret at the continued demand for stronger government at Washington and the popular acquiescence in the diminution of state power.

The trouble among the textile workers of Philadelphia is not yet ended, notwithstanding Mr. Powderly's order directing the strikers at Troth's mill to return to work. The Manufacturers' Association had threatened a general lockout of the employes in all the mills unless the differences at Troth's mill were satisfactorily adjusted. The members of the local assemblies contend that their demand for the discharge of an objectional superintendent and other grievances should be considered as well as the question of wages.

The people in the vicinity of the Yellowstone Park are very much alarmed over the threatened eruption of Excelsior Geyser in the park. Telegrams from Norris report the vibrations so strong that windows were broken and houses shaken so that the inhabitants were afraid to remain in them. Norris is twenty-three miles from the geyser and the shaking there shows that the convulsion is very strong. Fears are entertained that great damage will result to the surrounding country. Many people believe that it is an earthquake, and the Indians are said to be terror-stricken.

Lawrence Donovan of New York, who recently jumped from the Brooklyn bridge into the East river, jumped success all from the new suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, a little past the center 190 feet—at 6:55 o'clock Sunday morning. His jump was witnessed by four or five persons, including Prof. Haley, and Mr. Drew a reporter. He went straight down, feet first. He came up somewhat dazed, but struck out for the boat, in which were Messrs. Drew and Haley, was taken in, and stimulants were given him. He is not seriously injured. One rib is probably broken and his hip is bruised. He said before he got out of the water that he would not jump again for $1 000,000. Afterward he said he would jump next summer for $1,000. He said he wanted to jump at Rochester and then quit the business.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Official returns from seventy-eight out of the eighty counties in Minnesota give McGill, Republican, for governor, a majority of 2,592 over Ames, Democrat.

Reliable information from West Virginia gives the Democrats a majority of 9 on joint ballot in the legislature.

In Montana Toole's majority has been growing until it has reached 4,000. The house is surely Democratic, with the council still in doubt.

A recount will be ordered in the 2d district of New Jersey where Peck (Rep.) was elected to congress over Denny (Dem.) by 5 majority; also in the 6th district, where Crane (Dem.) was elected over Ward (Rep.) by 2 majority. In the 2d district of Passaic it is not yet decided whether the tie between Easley and Carroll will be settled by a recount or a new election. The legislature remains Democratic in joint ballot without the Emery district.

George Thobe, candidate against Speaker Carlisle for congress in the 6th Kentucky district, announces his intention to contest the election of Mr. Carlisle. He claims that after the contest became very close the returns in the back counties were "doctored"; also that his representatives, sent to watch the official count, were given no consideration whatever, and in one instance were threatened with bodily injury.

Almost complete returns of California give Bartlett (Dem.) for governor, 3 2 plurality over Swift (Rep.) Bartlett's plurality in the city is 282 There is no doubt that the legislature is Democratic on joint ballot by 13 majority. This assures the election of George Hearst as United States senator. The latest complete returns indicate the election of four Democrats—Thompson, Barnes, McPike, and Sullivan—and two Republicans—Vandever and Morrow.

The only new feature in the doubtful situation regarding the congress in Indiana regards the discovery that one of the Democratic representatives elect is a justice of the peace, and is therefore under the Indiana constitution, ineligible to any other office during his justice ship, even though he should resign. Upon the face of the returns thus far received the Democrats have a majority of 2 on joint ballot, but with this question pending the election of the Vigo county justice and others that they are confident of making when the official returns are all in, the Republicans claim that they will have a majority of 4 on joint ballot.

Official returns received at Springfield, Ill., indicate that the constitutional amendment has received a majority of no less than 20,000.

Wolf the Prohibitionist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania received about 3,000 votes.

The proposition to hold a constitutional convention next year was adopted by the people of New York.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Government Report Regarding Gold and Silver Coinage Throughout the World.

It is reported in the City of Mexico that General Garcia de la Cadena has been shot for high treason.

At a cost of $50,000 a fast cruiser is to be built at Philadelphia for the government, capable of firing every two minutes a dynamite shell weighing two hundred pounds.

Secretary Lamar has ordered the issue of rations to seven hundred Indians on a reservation in Arizona, who are to be colonized by General Miles to be in a destitute condition.

President Cleveland is about to appoint Lieutenant Colonel John Moore, sergeon general of the army, one reason for the selection being that he ranked to-day for the place. He is now on duty at San Francisco as assistant medical purveyor.

Major Mackenzie has raised a breeze in the war department by a report that the high bridge without a draw now being built at Dubuque is of a pattern totally different from that authorized by congress, and that no plans therefor have been submitted.

The Frenchmen who represented their country at the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue called upon President Cleveland Thursday. M. de Lesseps made an eloquent address, particularly referring to the examples of liberty under the law presented in the United States.

Galen J. Tucker has written to President Cleveland declining to serve as commissioner to examine and report upon 100 miles of railroad constructed by the Oregon & Gold Run Railroad company in southwestern Oregon, because the salary is hardly adequate to the expenses of the trip, and because, if the hostility of the road were accepted, a favorable report would place him under the imputation of venality.

The United States postal authorities have about abandoned the search for the registered mail-pouch that was stolen last summer between New York, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis. Several clews have been followed for weeks, but none of them resulted in the apprehension of the thieves or the recovery of the stolen property. All of the persons who had packages in the pouch have not been heard from yet, but it is said that thus far the value of the known contents aggregated over $100,000.

Dr. George Vasey, botanist of the agricultural department, who has recently spent several weeks in the Sand region, in a report to the commissioner of agriculture expresses the belief that a large portion of the region so designated can be made vastly more productive by the cultivation of some more prolific species of grass and forage plants than the gramma and buffalo grasses upon which the cattle now subsist. It is, however, he says, a matter to be determined by experiment, and to this end he recommends the utilization of the Fort Wallace (New Mexico) reservation as an experimental station.

It is stated on authority that the opinion given by the Attorney General as to the unavailability of collecting 5 per cents as a basis of national bank circulation will make no change in the attitude of the treasury department, because this opinion only confirmed the rule heretofore followed. The banks have shown considerable diligence in acting under this rule, and in cases where they have withdrawn from deposit and presented for redemption nearly $40 000 000 of 5 per cent bonds since the 2d of August, the date of the first $10 000 000 call. At the same rate bonds will be expected that withdrawals will keep pace very fairly with future calls.

OLEOMARGARINE.

The oleomargarine law has been in operation one week. The results thus far are a surprise to the officials of the government, and will be a disappointment to the butter men, who were the original promoters of the bill. The internal revenue officials are surprised at the large amount of revenue which the government is likely to receive from the law. The complete returns will not be received in the ordinary course of business for the first month or two, as in December, but according to the receipts, of which the internal revenue bureau has knowledge, the income to the government from the tax on oleomargarine for the fiscal year will not be less than $1,500 000 and is more likely to amount to $1 500 000.

CONSULAR FEES.

Fifth Auditor Ecroyd, in his annual report to Secretary Fairchild, shows that during the last fiscal year 10 consulates were established in his office involving $21 [illegible] 211. In the consular service the expenditures were $[illegible] being $19,035 in excess of the receipts. The amount of consular fees collected during the year was $81 [illegible] an increase over the previous year of $80,32[illegible]. This increase arises from a certain increase in invoices, which were issued in greater number than ever before. The auditor says it is worth of comment that notwithstanding the very considerable increase in the tariff of fees in 1883 and the consolidation of clerkships for service to American vessels in 1884 the receipts now reported are greater than in any year before 1881, and fall very little short of the receipts for any year since.

THE TELEPHONE CASES.

The Supreme Court has advanced what are known as the telephone cases. Before the Government can sue to annul the patent of the Bell Telephone Company it goes far also to the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati. Its action is likely to be based on the six cases which have been brought up from lower courts by the rivals of the Bell monopoly. Arguments are to begin the latter part of January next. The records in these cases contain 2,000 octavo pages of printed matter.

The records in these cases are the most voluminous ever presented to the court. Counsel enough of the record to supply all the justices in the single case of The People's Telephone Company vs. The American Bell Company occupy nearly fifty three feet of space. The defenses in these six cases involve all the points set up by the Government in the Pan Electric suit against the Bell Company. The defendants in the Overland case and Drawbaugh are represented in the Supreme Court by Counsel.

PENSION SWINDLERS.

The announcement in the papers here that a special agent of the pension office named Roberts had been arrested in Boone county for frauds on pensioners proves to have been inaccurate. Roberts was arrested by Special Agent Mugginsin Indianapolis. He is not a special agent nor in any way employed by the government, but has been fraudulently representing himself as a special agent of the pension office, and is said to have collected fees of $40 a piece from persons on application on the pretense that he would have all the settlement of their claims. The pension bureau has just received information that Special Agent Roome has arrested George W. Morgan, alias Boggs, in Kentucky, for personating a special examiner and blackmailing pensioners. Judge Key.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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THE RED ACORN.

BY JOHN M'ELROY,

Author of "Andersonville," Etc.

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[The name given this story is made glorious by the valor and achievements of the First division of the Fourteenth Army corps, the cognizance of which was a crimson acorn, worn on the breasts of its gallant soldiers and borne upon their battle flags.]

CHAPTER III.

A RACE.

The unexpected volley probably disturbed Private Joseph Pancake's mind more than that of any other man in the regiment. It produced there an effect akin to the sensation of a nauseous emetic in his stomach.

He had long enjoyed the enviable distinction of being "the best man" among the combative youths of Sardis, and his zeal and invariable success in the fistic tournaments which form so large a part of the interest in life of a certain class of young men in villages had led his townsmen to entertain extravagant hopes as to his achievements in the field.

But, like most of his class, his courage was purely physical, and a low order of that type. He was bold in those encounters where he knew that his superior strength and agility rendered small the chances of his receiving any serious bodily harm, but of that high pride and mounting spirit which lead to soldierly deeds he had none.

The sight of the dying man on either side shriveled his heart with a deadly pang.

"Oh, Kenk," he groaned, "I'mme go, and let's git out o' here. This's just awful, and it'll be ten times wuss in another minut. Let's git behind that big rock there as quick as the Lord'll let us."

He turned to pull away from Kent's detaining hand, when he heard Capt. Bennett's order to the regiment to charge, and the hand relaxed its hold. Joe faced to the front again and saw Kent and Abe Bolton and the rest of the boys rush forward, leaving him and a score of other weak kneed irresolutes standing alone behind.

Again he thought he would seek the refuge of the rock, but at that moment the Union line swept up to the Confederates, scattering them as a wave does dry sand.

Joe's mental motions were reasonably rapid. Now he was not long in realizing that all the danger was past, and that he had an opportunity of gaining credit cheaply. He acted promptly. Fixing his bayonet, he gave a fearful yell and started forward on a run for the position which the regiment had gained.

He was soon in the lead of the pursuers, and appeared, by his interest, to be making amends for his earlier tardiness. As he ran ahead he shouted savagely:

"Run down the hellions! Shoot 'em! Stab 'em! Bayonet 'em! Don't let one on 'em get away."

There is an excitement in a man chase that is not even approached by any other kind of hunting, and Joe soon became fairly intoxicated with it.

He quickly overtook one or two of the slower pursued Confederates who surrendered quietly and were hurried by him over to the other boys as they came up, and confronted by them to the rear.

Becoming more excited he speedily, entirely unmindful of the fact he was outstripping his comrades.

A hundred yards ahead of him was a tall, gaunt Virginian, clad in butternut colored jeans of queer cut and pattern, and a great bell crowned hat of rough, gray beaver. Though he was stumbling, and his long sphyhetic legs seemed to tell in the most awkward way, he went over the ground with a swiftness that made it rather doubtful whether Joe was gaining on him at all. But the latter was encouraged by the signs of his chase's distress. Just as he determined not to fire off and reload, and Joe could not resist the temptation to give it a kick which sent it spinning into a clump of honeysuckles. Then the Confederate limb, off a beaver rack, whose flapping he noted with his speed, and this was followed by a clumsily contrived leather canteen. Next followed the mystery's belt, loaded down with an ammunition box and a savage knife made from a rasp and handled with buckhorn, and a heavy looking horse pistol with a flint lock.

"I soon had to be lightenin' up a mite on revolutionary relics," said Joe afterward, in describing the incident. "I lost the druggist keepsakes from his forehead before I had mollin' its fourth on a windy day. I'm up to think that if I kept up the chase pretty soon he'd begin to shed Continental money and knee breeches."

The fugitive turned off to the left into a narrow path that wound through the hazel thickets. Joe followed with all the energy that remained in him, confident that at short distance more would bring him close enough to the game that he could force his surrender by a threat of bayoneting. He can go up within a rod of the Confederate, and was already forshortening his gun for a last process of refusal to surrender on demand, when he was amazed to see the Confederate wheel around, level his gun at him, and order him to halt. Joe was so astonished that he stopped, and forward and dropped his gun. As he raised his eyes he saw three or four other Confederates step out from behind a tree, and level their guns upon him with an expression of bloodthirstiness that seemed simply fiendish.

Then it flashed upon him how far away he was from all his comrades, and that the labyrinth of hazel made them even much more remote. With this realization came the involuntary groan:

"O, Lordy! it's all up with me. I am a goner, sure!"

His courage did not ooze out of his fingers, like the historic Bob Acres'; it went like gas from a rent balloon. He clasped his hands and tried to think of some prayer.

"Now I lay me," he murmured.

"Shan't we shoot the varmint?" said one of the Confederates, with a motion of his gun in harmony with that idea.

"O, mister—mister—good mister, don't! Please don't! I swear I didn't mean to do no harm to you."

"Well, yeou'd mighty ovare for a man that didn't mean no harm," said the pursued man, regaining his breath with some difficulty. "A-chasin' me down with thet ar prod on yer gun, an' a threatenin' to stick it inter me at every jump. Only wanted ter see me run, did yer?"

"O, mister, I only done it because I wuz ordered to. I couldn't help myself; I swear I couldn't."

"Whar's the ossifers thet wuz a-orderin' ye? Whar's the captins that wuz puttin' ye up ter hit? T'ar wan't no one in a mile of ye. Guess we'd better shoot ye."

Again Joe raised his voice in abject appeal for mercy. There was nothing he was not willing to promise if his life were only spared.

"Wouldn't hit be better ter bay'net him?" suggested one of the Confederates, entirely unmoved, as his comrades were, by Joe's piteous pleadings. "If we go ter shootin' 'round yere hit'll likely bring the Yankees right outer us."

"I 'spect hit would be better ter take him back a little ways, any way," said the man whom Joe had pursued. "Pick up his gun, thar, Eph. Come along, you, an' be mouty peart about hit, fur we're in a powerful bad frame o' mind ter be fooled with. I wouldn't gin a fi'-penny-bit fur all yer blue bellied life's worth. The boys ar' jest pizen mad from seein' so many o' thar kin and folks killed by yer crowd o' thievin' Hoss'ers."

Grateful for even a momentary respite, Joe rose from his knees with alacrity and humbly followed one of the Confederates along the path. The others strode behind, and occasionally spurred him into a more rapid pace with a prick from their bayonets.

"O——ough, mister, don't do that! Don't, please! You don't know how it hurts. I ain't got no rhinoceros skin to stand such jabs as that. That come purty nigh goin' clean through to my heart."

"Skeer ahead faster, then, or the next punch'll go right smack through ye, fur sartin. D'yer skin's so tender, what are ye doin' in the army?"

They climbed the mountain laboriously, and started down on the other side. About midway in the descent they came upon a deserted cabin standing near the side of the road.

"By the Lord Harry," said one of the Confederates, "I'm a'most done clean gin out, so I am. I'm tender nor a clay bank hoss after a hard day's plowin', an' I'm [illegible] kiln. I motion that we stop [illegible] take a rest. We kin put our Yank in the house thar and keep him. I wonder whar the spring is that the folks thet lived yere got thar water from?"

Leaving one of the men to guard the prisoner, the rest of the Confederates started for the hollow in search of water to cool their burning thirsts.

They had gained such a distance from the scene of the fight, and were in such an out-of-the-way place, that the thought of being overtaken did not obtrude itself for an instant, either upon their minds or Joe's.

But as they came back up the hill, with a gourd full of spring water for their companion, they were amazed to see a party of blue coats appear around the bend of the road at a little distance. They dropped the gourd of water, and yelled to the man on guard:

"Kill the Yank, an run for yer life!" and disappeared themselves in the direction of the spring.

The guard comprehended the situation and the order. He fired his gun at Joe, but with such nervous haste as to destroy the aim and send the charge into the ground a foot beyond his intended victim, and then ran off with all speed to join his companions. The Union boys sent a few dropping shots after him, all of which missed their mark.

Joe managed to recover his senses and wits sufficiently to stagger to the door as his comrades came up, and grasp one of the guns the Confederates had left.

Questions and congratulations were showered upon him, but he replied incoherently, and gasped a request for water, as if he were perishing from thirst. While some hunted for this, others sought for traces of the Confederates, so he gained time to fix up a fairly presentable story of a desperate and long-continued hand to hand struggle in which he was believed with the greatest gallantry, although nearly hopeless of success, when the arrival of help changed the aspect of matters. He had so many gaping wounds to confirm the truth of his story that it was implicitly believed, and he was taken back to Company A as one of the foremost heroes of that eventful day. The colonel made him a sergeant as soon as he heard the tale, and received much that he could not imitate the expression of the great Napoleon and raise him to a commission on the scene of his valiant exploits. His cot at the hospital was daily visited by numbers of admiring comrades to whom he repeated his glowing account of the fight, with marked improvements in texture and detail accompanying every repetition.

He had no desire to leave the hospital during his term of service, but in fact was all smoothed and healed rapidly, so that in a fortnight's time the surgeon pronounced him fit to return to duty. He cursed inwardly that office's word in keeping the ranks so full as possible, and went back to his company to find it preparing to go into another fight.

"Hello, Joe," said his comrade, "we'ed had to see you back. Now you'll have a chance to get your revenge on those fellows. Here, I'll be company to you to see that you get a fair fight."

"To the devil with their revenge and a fair fight!" said Joe to himself. That evening he strolled around to the headquarters tent, and said to the commanding officer in substance:

"Colonel, the doctor seems to think that I'm fit to return to duty, but I don't feel all right yet. I've some business to attend to, that I hardly walk sometimes. If I may, old chap—excuse, stand up to the gun and to the right on. I'm sure that the man who's been a drummer the headquarters tent to get [illegible] hospital. I want to be at something even if I can't do duty in the ranks, and I'd like to take my place till man and me gets well."

"All right, sergeant. You can have the place as long as you wish, or any other that I can give you. I can't do too much for so brave a man."

Scott had said that in the next fight the regiment was not gratified by any thrilling episodes of solo mummery, single handed combats between the indomitable Joe and bloodthirsty Confederates.

He had deferred his "revenge" indefinitely.

CHAPTER IV.

DISGRACE.

Harry Glen's perfect self-complacency did not moult a feather when the victors returned to camp flushed with their triumph, which, in the eyes of those inexperienced three-months' men, had the dimensions of a Waterloo. He did not know that in proportion as they magnified their own exploit, so was the depth of their contempt felt for those of their comrades who had declined to share the perils and the honors of the expedition with them. He was too thoroughly satisfied with himself and his motives to even imagine that any one could have just cause for complaint at anything he chose to do.

This kept him from understanding or appreciating the force of the biting innuendoes and sarcasms which were made to his very face; and he had stood so aloof from all that there was nobody who cared to take the friendly trouble of telling him how free the camp conversation was making with his reputation.

He could not help, however, understanding that in some way he had lost caste with the regiment; but he severely attributed this to mean-spirited jealousy of the superior advantages he was enjoying, and it only made him more anxious for the coming of the time when he could "cut the whole mob of beggars," as Ned Burnleigh phrased it.

A few days more would end the regiment's term of service, and he readily obtained permission to return home in advance.

The first real blow his confidence received was when he walked down the one principal street of Sardis, and was forced to a perception of the fact that there was an absence of that effusive warmth with which the Sardis people had ever before welcomed back their young townsman, of whose good looks and gentlemanliness they had always been proud. Now people looked at him in a curious way. They turned to whisper to each other, with sarcastic smiles and knowing winks, as he came into view, and they did not come forward to offer him their hands as of old. It astonished him that nobody alluded to the company or to anything that had happened to it.

Turning at length from the main street, he entered the lateral one leading to his home. As he did so, he heard one boy call out to another, in that piercing treble which boys employ in making their confidential communications to one another, across a street:

"S-a-y, did you know that Hank Glen'd got back? And they say he looks pale yet?"

"Has he?" the reply came in high falsetto, palpably tinged with that fine scorn of a healthy boy for anything which does not exactly square with his young highness' ideas. "Come back to his mammy, eh? Well, it's a pity she ever let him go away from her. Hope she'll keep him with her now. He don't seem to do well out of reach of her apron strings."

The whole truth flashed upon him. Envious ones had slandered him at home as a coward.

He walked onward in a flurry of rage. The thought that he had done anything to deserve criticism could not obtrude itself between the joints of his triple-plated armor of self-esteem.

A swelling contempt for his village critics flushed his heart.

"Spiteful, little-minded, country boobies," he said to himself, with an impatient shake of his head, as if to adjust his hair [illegible] was above them. They take advantage of the least opportunity to show their mean jealousy."

After a moment's pause: "But I don't care. I'd a little rather have their dislike than their good will. It'll save me a lot of trouble in being polite to a lot of curs that I despise. I'm going to leave this dull little burg anyhow, as soon as I can get away. I'm going to Cincinnati, and be with Ned Burnleigh. There's more life there in a day than here in a year. After all there's nobody here that I care anything for, except father and mother—and Rachel."

A new train of thought introduced itself at this tardy remembrance of his betrothed. His heat abated. He stopped, and leaning against a shapely silver maple began a new meditation that had occupied his mind very frequently since that memorable night under the old apple trees on the hill top.

There had been for him but little of that spiritual exaltation which made that night the one supreme one in Rachel's existence, when the rapture of gratified pride and love blended with the radiant moonlight and the subtle fragrance of the flowers into a sweet symphony that would well chord with the song the stars sang to [illegible] in the morning.

He was denied the intense pleasure that comes from success, after harrowing doubts and fears. His unfaltering consciousness of his own worth had left him little doubt that a favorable answer would promptly follow when he chose to propose to Rachel Bond, or to any other girl, and when this came with the anticipated readiness, he could not help in the midst of his gratification at her assent the intrusion of the disagreeable suspicion that, peradventure, he had not done the best with his personal wares that he might. Possibly there would appear in time some other girl, whom he might prefer to Rachel, and at all events there was no necessity for his committing himself when he did, for Rachel "would have kept," as Ned Burnleigh coarsely put it, when made the recipient of Harry's confidence.

Three months of companionship with Ned Burnleigh, and daily exhibition of that young man's stories of his wonderful conquests among young women of peerless beauty and exalted social station confirmed this feeling, and led him to wish for at least such slackening of the betrothal tether as would permit excursions into a charmed realm like that where Ned reigned supreme.

For the thousandth time—and in each recurrence becoming a little clearer defined and more urgent came the question:

"Shall I break with Rachel? How can I? And what possible excuse can I assign for it?"

There came no answer to this save the spurs with which base self love was pricking the sides of his intent, and he recoiled from it—ashamed of himself, it is true, but less ashamed of each renewed consideration of the query.

He hastened on that he might receive a greeting that [illegible] the memory of the reception he had met with in the street. There at least he would be regarded as a hero, returning, hard earned, from the conflict.

As he entered the door of his father's tall, spare and iron gray, laid down the gown he was reading, and with a noticeable lowering of the temperature of his worsted calm but earnest countenance, said simply:

"How do you do. When did you get in?"

"Very well, and on the 10 o'clock."

"Did any one accompany you?"

Harry winced, for there was nothing in his father's manner, more than in his words, expressive of strong disapproval. He answered:

"No; I was unwell. The weather and the experience disagreed with me, and I was allowed to come on in advance."

Mr. Glen, the elder, carefully folded the paper he was reading and laid it on the stand, as if its presence would embarrass him in what he was about to say. He took off his eyeglasses, wiped them deliberately, closed them up and looked for a moment, holding them between the thumb and forefinger of one hand, before placing them in their case, which he had taken from his pocket with the other.

These were all gestures with which experience had made Harry painfully familiar. He used to [illegible] rise them to his boy intimates as "the governor clearing for action." There was something very disagreeable coming, and he resented it appreciatively.

"Were you"—the father's cold, searching eyes rested for an instant on the grasses in his hand, and then were fixed on his son's face—"were you too ill the day of the fight to accompany your command?"

Harry's glance quailed under the penetrating scrutiny, as was his custom when his father subjected him to a relentless catechism; then he summoned assurance to his aid, and his face reddened with both genuine and assumed anger.

"Father," he said, "I certainly did not expect that you would join those mean-spirited curs in their abuse of me, but now I see that——"

"Henry, you evade the question." The color [illegible] to a steely hardness. "You certainly know by this time that I always require direct answers to my questions. Now the point is this: You entered the company to be its leader and to share its dangers with it. It went into a fight while you were absent back in camp. Why was this so? Were you too sick to accompany it?"

"I can't say I was not feeling well."

"Were you too ill to go along with your company?"

"Well, I really was not [illegible] and there were some well, to compliment myself, I [illegible] was enough with me and I [illegible]"

"That is not enough." said the elder man with a look of [illegible] "Some one [illegible] on [illegible] I apply accurate [illegible] I know [illegible] am [illegible] and I am [illegible] head, with [illegible] I by this [illegible] wanting [illegible] company. People [illegible] [illegible] and evading [illegible] for little except to [illegible] all that to do me. But you can here can say this, in all his long life Robert Glen shirked [illegible] a day's duty that he owed to the community or his [illegible] matter how dangerous or disagreeable that duty might be. To have you fall in this respect and to take and maintain your place in the front rank with other men is a terrible blow to my pride."

"Oh, Harry, is that you?" said his mother, coming into the room at that moment and throwing herself into her son's arms. "I was lying down when I heard your voice, and I dressed and hurried down as quickly as possible. I am so glad that you have come home all safe and well. I know that you'll contradict, for your poor mother's sake, all these horrible stories that are worrying her almost to death."

"Unfortunately he has just admitted that those stories are substantially true," said the father curtly.

"I won't believe it," sobbed his mother, "until he tells me so himself. You didn't, did you, back out of a fight, and let that Bob Bennett, whose mother used to be my sewing girl, and whom I supported for months after he was born, and his father died with the cholera and left her nothing, by giving her work and paying her cash, and who is now putting on all sorts of airs because everybody's congratulating her on having such a wonderful son, and nobody's congratulating me at all and sometimes I almost wish I was dead."

[illegible] never one of Mrs. Glen's salient characteristics. Nor did deep emotion help her in this regard. Still it was only too evident that the fountains of her being were moved by having another woman's son exalted over her own. Her maternal pride and social prestige were both quivering under the blow.

Harry met this with a flank movement.

"You both seem decidedly disappointed that I did not get myself wounded or killed," he said.

"That's an unmanly whimper," said his father, contemptuously.

"Why, Harry, Bob Bennett didn't get either killed or wounded," said his mother with that delectable ratiocination which it is a pretty woman's privilege to indulge in at her own sweet will.

Harry withdrew from the mortifying conference under the plea of the necessity of going to his room to remove the grime of travel.

He was smarting with rage and humiliation. His panoply of conceit was pierced for the first time since the completion of his collegiate course sent him forth into the world a being superior, in his own esteem, to the accidents and conditions that the race of inferior mortals are subject to. Yet he found reasons to account for his parents' defection to the ranks of his enemies.

"It's no new thing," he said, while carefully dressing for a call upon Rachel in the evening, "for father to be harsh and unjust to me, and mother has one of her nervous spells, when everything goes wrong with her."

"Anyhow," he continued, "there's Ned Burnleigh, who understands me and will do me justice, and he amounts to more than all of them—except Rachel, who knows me and will always believe that what I do is right."

He sat down at his desk and wrote a long letter to Ned, inveighing bitterly against the stupidity and malice of people living in small villages, and informing him of his intention to remove to Cincinnati as soon as an opening could be found for him there, which he begged Ned to busy himself in discovering.

Attired in his most becoming garb and neglecting nothing that could enhance his personal appearance, he walked briskly up the hill in the evening to Rachel Bond's house. The shrinkage which his self sufficiency had suffered had left room for a wonderful expansion of his affection for Rachel, whose love and loyalty were now essential to him, to compensate for the falling away of others. The question of whether he should break with her was now one the answering of which could be postponed indefinitely. There was no reason why he should not enjoy the sweet privileges of an affianced lover during his stay at Sardis. What would happen afterward would depend upon the shape that things took in his new home.

He found Rachel sitting on the piazza. Though dressed in the deep [illegible] she looked [illegible] but never looked so [illegible] beautiful. As is usually the case with young women of her type of beauty, grief had toned down the rich colors. Deep hair at times seemed almost too exclusively to that delicate shade that is the perfection of [illegible] painting. Her round white arms shone like [illegible] as the [illegible] were revealed by the graceful [illegible] threw back the wide sleeves. Her [illegible] silken black [illegible] was drawn [illegible] from her white forehead, over her [illegible] head, and gathered in a single knot [illegible] Save a black [illegible] at her throat [illegible] no ornament—not even a [illegible]

She rose as Harry came up. Her pallor and for a moment her face was [illegible] with an [illegible] feeling. This evidence of emotion was [illegible] as it came, however, and she extended her hand with calm dignity, saying simply:

"You have returned, Mr. Glen."

In his anxiety to so play the [illegible] lover as to conceal the recreancy he had fostered in his own heart, Harry did not notice the coolness of this greeting. That, too, to his self satisfaction had always done him the invaluable service of preventing a rebuff, perception, or the repellant attitudes of others.

He came forward eagerly to press a kiss upon [illegible] lifted hand.

"O, my family's in there, and [illegible] said he, looking toward the open window of the parlor. "What, what matter? Can't it occur to that a fellow will kiss his affianced wife on his return, and not care who knows it?"

He pointed to the old apple tree where they had pledged their troth that happy [illegible] while [illegible] and took that was a reminder of their former meeting and an invitation to go [illegible] again. She complied, but retired with a shudder, and, turning, motioned first to the farther end of the piazza, to which she led the way, moving with a swaying gracefulness of carriage that Harry [illegible] had wonderfully ripened and perfected in the three months that had elapsed since their parting.

"Bore gosh," he said to himself. (This was a new addition to his expletory vocabulary which had accrued from Ned Burnleigh's companionship.) "I'd like to put her along side of some of the girls that Ned's always talking about. I don't believe she's got her equal anywhere."

Arriving at the end of the piazza he made a [illegible] to renew his attempt at an embrace, but [illegible] was now unmistakable.

"Sit down," she said, pointing to a chair, "I have something to say to you."

Harry's first thought was a rush of jealousy. "Some rascal has supplanted me," he said bitterly, but under his breath.

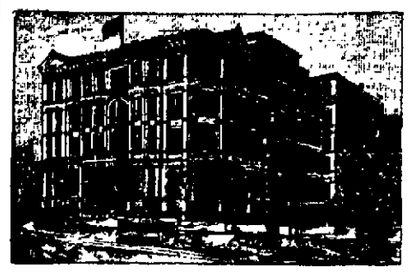
She took a chair near by, put away the arm he would have placed about her waist, drew from her pocket a dainty handkerchief bordered with black, and opened it deliberately. It shed a delicate odor of violets.

Harry waited anxiously for her to speak.

"This mourning which I wear," she began quietly, "I put on when I received the news of your downfall."

"My downfall!" broke in Harry hotly. "Great heavens, you don't say that you, too, have been carried away by this wretched village slander!"

"I put it on," she continued, unmindful of the interruption, "because I suffered a loss which was greater than any merely physical



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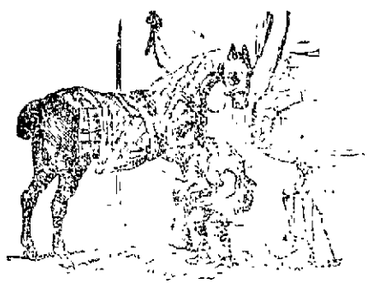

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Attentive Salesmen

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WE HAVE EVERYTHING

All we ask is a trial.

Fruits, Oysters, &c.,

in their season. Call and see us.

ALBRIGHT & CO'S.

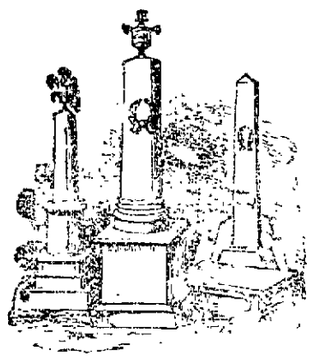
25, EAST MAIN STREET.

Massillon, O.

MASSILLON

Marble and Mantle

WORKS.



HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantel business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS

and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

Slate MANTLES & GRATES,

and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at less rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and their prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

Hurrah Smokers!

If you want a good Cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City.

OFFICE:—328 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test Oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand,

WATER WHITE OLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stoves and gas machines, 74, 86, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Staves and heading wanted. 8y

IRON OXIDE PAINT

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Ready Mixed.

50, 60, 75c to $1.00 per gal.

BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS.

Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing, with best coating and cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free. Box 260, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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death could have occasioned."

"I don't understand you."

"My faith in you as a man superior to your fellows died then. This was a much more cruel blow than your bodily death would have been."

"Fore gad, you take a pleasant view of my decease—a much cooler one, I must confess, than I am able to take of that interesting event in my history."

Her great eyes blazed, and she seemed about to reply hotly, but she restrained herself and went on with measured calmness:

"The reason I selected you from among all other men, and loved you, and joyfully accepted as my lot in life to be your devoted wife and helpmate, was that I believed you superior in all manly things to other men. Without such a belief I could love no man."

She paused for an instant, and Harry managed to stammer:

"But what have I done to deserve being thrown over in this unexpected way?"

"You have not done anything. That is the trouble. You have failed to do that which was rightfully expected of you. You have allowed others, who had no better opportunities, to surpass you in doing your manly duty. Whatever else my husband may not be he must not fail in this."

"Rachel, you are hard and cruel."

"No, I am only kind to you and to myself. I know myself too well to make a mistake in this respect. I have seen too many women who have been compelled to defend, apologize or blush for their husband's acts, and have felt too keenly the abject misery of their lives to take the least chance of adding myself to their sorrowful number. If I were married to you I could endure to be beaten by you and perhaps love you still, but the moment I was compelled to confess your inferiority to some other woman's husband I should hate you, and in the end drag both of us down to miserable graves."

"But let me explain this."

"It would be a waste of time," she answered coldly. "It is sufficient for me to know that you are convicted by general opinion of having failed where a number of commonplace fellows succeeded. You, yourself, admit the justice of this verdict by tame submission to it, making no effort to retrieve your reputation. I can not understand how this could be so if you had any of the qualities that I fondly imagined you possessed in a high degree. But this interview is being protracted to a painful extent. Let us say good night and part."

"Forever?" he stammered.

"Yes."

She held out her hand for farewell. Harry caught it and would have carried it to his lips, but she drew it away.

"No; all that must be ended now," she said, with the first touch of gentleness that had shaded her sad, serious eyes.

"Will you give me no hope?" said Harry, pleadingly.

"When you can make people forget the past—if ever," she said, "then I will change this dress and you can come back to me."

She bowed and entered the house.

CURIOUS MONEY-MAKING SCHEMES

People Who by Giving Tips Manage to Secure Good Customers

To be in the commission business is considered an honorable calling, but it has come to pass that there is a class of commission men who are not only a nuisance to their employers, but they are an ulcer on the nose of honest dealing, quite offensive.

"It happens almost every week," said a well known butcher, "that I am approached either by stewards of private families, hotels or steamboats, who give me to understand that for a quiet 'tip' once in a while they will turn their employer's trade to my market."

"What do you do?"

"If I think the trade is worth having I give the fee. Why not? Others do it, and the only way I can fight 'em is with their own weapons. Why, only the other day I had the meat cook in one of the largest and most fashionable boarding-houses in the city tell me that if I would give her 5 per cent. commission she would bring me the trade of the house, which probably amounts to $20 or $25 per week."

"And you didn't take the bait?"

"No; because I have reason to know that she couldn't fill the contract."

The reporter's next visit was to one of the leading grocery stores in the city, and when the object of his visit was made known the proprietor remarked: "Yes I hear of such things once in awhile. In fact I kicked a great mealy-mouthed man out of my store one day last winter who had informed me that unless I did the square thing with him he would take his employer's trade to another store. I asked him what he thought would be square, and he replied that I ought to furnish him with what groceries and canned goods would be used by his family."

"That was modest enough."

"Yes that was cheap, but I didn't like the cheek of the fellow. These cases are rare, but I'll tell you a system not so rare. Cooks and stewards often make bargains with butchers and grocers through the drivers of the delivery carts and wagons. That's common, and I've even heard where the drivers make quite a little commission in this way."

Next a visit was paid to a prosperous carriage builder and repairer, who didn't hesitate to say that coachmen and hostlers tapped him for tips. "Only this afternoon a hostler came in and asked me for 50 cents. I knew that he wanted it to get a drink, but I gave it to him without question, because I know he has the placing of the horseshoeing of a man who owns three horses."

"How about coachmen?"

"Well, a little over a year ago I sold a carriage to a gentleman and I got $425 for it. True, I made the sale somewhat through the influence of the coachman, and I would have been willing to pay him a slight commission.

"What did he demand?"

"He called around and said he wanted $25. I offered him $10, and he appeared insulted. Then I got mad, words followed, and the meeting ended by my saying I would smash his nose."

"Served him right."

"But that didn't end it. About a month later the man who bought the carriage came around and hinted that I had cheated him; that the wheels wouldn't 'track,' and that it pulled a great deal harder than when he first bought it. I asked him to bring the buggy around to the shop, and when he did so I took the wheels off and found that the axletree had been wrenched, and by main force, so that the wheel did not set squarely on it. In this way friction had ground the axletree just where the box hits the shoulder."

"How do you know that it was done by main force?"

"Because, suspecting that, I told the employer of the demand the coachman had made on me, and he taxed the fellow with it, at the same time charging him with having bent the axle. Then the man confessed. That's how I know."—Detroit Free Press.

GET OUT OF THE CITY.

SUCH IS THE ADVICE OF THE POET OF THE SIERRAS.

What Joaquin Miller Says of New York—The Vine-Clad Hills of the Carolinas—Life in the Sierras—Arizona and New Mexico.

Get out of the cities and stay out of the cities. The cities of the United States are too big entirely. I mean to say that our population in the cities is fearfully disproportionate to our population in the country. To say nothing about the cold, clear, calculating, better genius nor great judgment ever flourished in a city without first drawing its milk from the country. I beg you to compare England's country population with her city population, and then ours. Take France if you like it better, or Germany. You will be startled. But I have neither space nor disposition to debate or cry out against this cowardly disposition to hide away in the common pork packing cities of America. But I will say this of New York, a city I know fairly well from some years of residence there: I never saw such ignorant people anywhere on earth as the people of New York. Yes, they read. But what do they read? The papers. And the papers they read are the New York papers. They simply feed of themselves—their own sins, their own crimes, their own weary and tireless round and repetition of crimes, sets and serves as a breakfast dish by the brilliant men of the pens.

Get out of that place and stay out of it. Get out of all such places. Get into the country, into the hilly hills if you can. It is only a little distance to the glorious green and vine-clad hills of the Carolinas. Send some one of your number down there to see those fruitful and beautiful hills, and my word for it you will not willingly spend all your life inside the zone of folly which makes up life in a great city. Get out of those places with your children. No English gentleman who can afford it will leave his children to the follies and the sins of a city. No wise man will, of whatever land. And so it is with a warm heart I should like to respond to this cry which appeals to me from the cities for homes and information about homes in the west.

Frankly, then, I would first say go down into the pleasant mountains of the Carolinas first, because that is close by. Get a bit of land there if you like it. Get it now. It will never be cheaper than it is now. Next year it may be double its present price. At least, inquire there rather than of me. Do you know that nearly all our grapes in the eastern states, as well as elsewhere, came from the Carolinas long ago? Do you know that the medical heros of the Carolinas took the world's prize in Paris? Do you know that these silent and voiceless states have given the world the only new gem that has been named since Christ was born? Go down and look at these states. They are close by, and no wild beast or wild man will dispute your path. Go to Cherokee county. You will find good there. You will find plenty of Cherokee Indians there still. I have seen at one time at least twenty free-born daughters of these brave people standing in the water to the knees washing for gold. Go down there and see those lands first.

If you do not like it there, and can afford to come to the Sierras, why come here and compromise with the peaks. Only get out of the cities. I repeat it for your own good, for the good of the nation, get out of the city and stay out of the city. But don't come to California with the idea that you can be idle. There are too many here who are possessed with that notion already.

If you want a great future to be won with great enterprise, go to Arizona and settle on the broad fields of grass and take your chances on finding water somewhere down in the earth. I would say the same thing of New Mexico. And I advise either of those territories before California, simply because they are closer at your hand—the very same reason for urging the Carolinas on your attention before other places.

Let me say this, as a traveler and a man who loves Mother Earth and makes himself familiar with her: All lands are more alike than you imagine. And wherever a man has set his foot and found the land of milk and honey he has remained. The honey is in the possession of the other man all the time, wherever you may travel. Goodness! didn't we go through all this when hunting for gold here long ago? How many an old miner will turn to you now and testify that if he only had staid where he was in some mountain gulch, with pure air, pleasant surroundings, he would have, all in good time, had as much gold as he could carry.

But no; it was always a little further on. Often-times it was far, far way. Now it was Owens river, away in the south; now it was Frazer river, far in the north; yet either place, as a rule, no better than the nearest little gulch to our cabin door. So, in settling, decide what you want to do. And decide first this: That no man has any right to stay in a city unless he is bound by his duties to stay there. The mean and selfish desire to stay in a city for pleasure is about as low a desire as I can think of. Indeed, the selfish pursuit of pleasure anywhere, or of any kind, merely for pleasure's sake, is unworthy of any man. The pursuit of pleasure is a woman's pursuit; and a very weak order of women at that.

As I said before, if it is big money you want, and big work, large-brained enterprise, take possession of Arizona. There are no Indians there, as a rule. The newspaper must have its Indian story every week. But there are no Indians to frighten you there. I am almost in sight of Captain Jack's old lava beds here. And down at the bottom of the beds are settlers who have been there entirely undisturbed for a quarter of a century.

Go to Arizona if you like. Leave your guns and take your plows. I spent a week down there, as you all know, last spring, when the Indian stories were massacre, and rode far and wide looking at the lands. And I always rode alone, and, of course, unarmed.

But if you are leaving the city in search of health simply, come here. Come here and settle on a hill-side no farther than a bear can knock you half way to the bottom of it in the first round. And my word for it the work of climbing it in this sweet air, with these white trout streams all about you, will cure you of almost any malady before the year is over. But you will not get rich.—Joaquin Miller in Chicago Times.

Bananas in Sacramento.

Ripe and palatable bananas have been grown in a Sacramento garden this season without any sort of artificial protection, and fully exposed to the air.

AGRICULTURAL.

The receipts of apples in the Boston market for the week ending Oct. 30 were 58,889 barrels.

The legal weight of shelled corn in all the States is fifty-six pounds to the bushel. In the ear seventy pounds is the usual weight.

A cow calving in the fall, if properly fed and cared for, will bring more profit in a year than if she calves in May if milk or butter is to be sold.

The United States for the crop year just closed exported ninety five million bushels of wheat, against one hundred and thirty three million bushels last year.

Commissioner Miller estimates the production of oleomargarine for domestic consumption at one hundred million pounds per year, and a large amount is exported.

England and Scotland paid out one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in 1885 as compensation for cattle slaughtered by the authorities on account of pleuro-pneumonia.

The origin of wheat is unknown. It was known at the beginning of definite history, and Egyptologists say it was cultivated as the most important of all cereal crops three thousand years before Christ.

An exchange says: The most successful farming the past few years seems to have been made by men who had little land and were able themselves, with their families, to do the greater part of the work, with little expense for hired help.

One thing that should be kept prominently in mind is that plant life cannot be sustained without proper food any more than animal life can, and that the growth of the plant will be directly in proportion to the amount and suitableness of the food furnished it.

The Chicago *Gazette* estimates that there are eight thousand five hundred cattle in the distilleries in that city, and enough outside to make ten thousand head that must be considered in any plan of stamping out, and that five thousand will have to be destroyed and paid for, costing at the lowest estimate two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Canadian department of agriculture recently slaughtered and cremated three hundred and fifty-seven cattle, in quarantine at Quebec, imported from Scotland. Pleuro pneumonia broke out in the herd, and all were killed to prevent the spread of the disease. The loss, estimated at three hundred thousand dollars, falls upon the owners of the cattle.

The governor of Kansas, in a recent proclamation made the following statement: "The State which the pioneers found treeless and a desert, now bears upon its fertile bosom more than twenty million fruit trees, and more than two hundred thousand acres of forest trees, all planted by our own hands. That there has been an increase in the rainfall is fully attested by our oldest meterologists;"

The New York *Sun* wants the government to tax glucose in the same way as bogus butter. It says: What oleomargarine is to butter, glucose is to sugar, honey, sorghum syrup, and other natural saccharine products. Chemically, it resembles sugar, and it sweetens somewhat like sugar, but it is not sugar, and its manufacture and use takes the place of that of a large amount of sugar and kindred substances.

The use of corn for the manufacture syrup, sugar, etc, is not of recent date, according to the following: The colonial records of Connecticut make mention of a petition of one Edward Hinman, made in 1717, praying liberty and commission to make molasses from Indian corn stalks, in the county of Fairfield, and the Assembly granted him the monopoly for ten years, "always provided that the said Hinman make as good molasses, and as cheap, as comes from the West Indies."

Hon George B. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and president of the New England agricultural society, at its recent fair remarked: "There is a term used here, 'instruction to judges on thoroughbred stock, which which does not belong here under any proper nomenclature. I have said before, and I insist, that the term 'thoroughbred' is entirely and totally inapplicable to any animal but a horse. A thoroughbred horse is just as much a specific breed of horse as an Arab, a Morgan, or a Percheron, or anything else, and the use of 'thoroughbred' in this connection is entirely unworthy so intelligent and literary society as this over which I preside. The term should be 'pure bred.' If you have a pure bred Shorthorn, or Devon, or Morgan, it is not a thoroughbred animal. The word never applies to anything except a race of horses bred in England for speed."

Only a Step.

When catarrh has progressed to a certain extent, it is only a step to that terribly fatal disease, consumption. If you have catarrh, even slightly, it is a terrible mistake to allow it to continue its course unchecked. If you will only read, you will find conclusive reasons why you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, in the statements of many people who have been completely cured of this disease in its most severe forms. Send for book containing abundant evidence, to C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass.

An Afternoon in the Highlands.

No novelist of English birth ever imagined such an afternoon as I once spent in the Highlands. A party of six were to drive and rode together. There were two ladies in an open landau with two men, of whom I was one, while two young lords in their kilts rode on ponies by our side. The roads were rougher than in England and the hills were steep and frequent, but the youngsters were perfect riders and in the highest of spirits. They were cousins, and one was the host of the party; neither was more than 23; each the eldest son of an earl, a Scotchman, the descendant of kings; they felt they were on their native heather.

Two wilder, bolder, more frolicsome fellows were never seen in any park of mine. They rode sometimes abreast sometimes what they called tandem; one rode sometimes astride and barebacked, sometimes two on one horse, sometimes each with one leg over each horse; they stood on their horses' backs, sometimes both on one, sometimes one on both; they sat with their faces to the tail, they rode like women; one would hang over his horse as if he were the stag that the other pretended to have killed; they would ride like Indians in the chase or in war, with one foot on the ground and one hand on the horse's neck. It was the most daring, splendid, graceful horsemanship I ever saw on the road—the ponies all the while running like mad, and enjoying the fun as much as their masters; the ponies' backs as bare as their masters' legs, and mane and kit and plaid flying in the air.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

Mistakes Concerning Hindu Religion.

It is rather sad to perceive how completely some European observers mistake and misinterpret the Indian people on the question of their religion. They style them "idolators" -imagine that Hindus attribute divine qualities to the uncouth figures, the red stones, the lingams, carved snakes, and grim Bhowanis which they worship. Because they find Mahadeo adored in one place, Gunpati in another, Kali elsewhere, and trees, rivers, and cows objects of prayer, they suppose the Hindus, one and all, polytheists.

Yet it would be almost as unjust to ascribe polytheism to Episcopalians because one church is dedicated to St. Matthew, another to the Holy Trinity, a third to the St. Bridget. All these various gods and sacred objects are for the educated Indian mere "aids to faith," manifestations—more or less appropriate and elevated—of the all-pervading and undivided Para-Brahm. Even the poor peasant of the fields, and the gentle Hindu wife, perambulating a peepul-tree smeared with red, will tell you that the symbol they reverence is only a symbol. There is hardly one of them so ignorant as not to know that commonplace of Vedantism. "Every prayer which is uttered finds its way to the ear of Keshava."—Edwin Arnold.

The Parent of Insomnia.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve centre; the store equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporific influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ and their beneficient influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung, and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 6

The most stubborn cases of dyspepsia and sick headache yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Saved His Life.

Mr D. L. Wilcosson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, nearly killed with Phthisic, also 12 doctors; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He used Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. T. Baltzly. 6

THE PRETTIEST LADY in Olean was asked what made her complexion so clear and beautiful. She said it was by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

ONE OF THE MOST NOTED European physicians said, Neuralgia was the graver of a diseased nerve for healthy blood. Use Gilmore's Aromatic Wine for the blood. Sold by druggists.

MRS L. LOOMIS, of Elba, N. Y., writes us that she was sick for six months, was induced to try Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and four bottles cured her. Sold by druggists.

REV. H. B. EWELL, of Pavilion, N. Y., says of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine: "I believe it to be a most desirable remedy to be placed in every family." Sold by druggists.

THE WIFE MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from female weakness and debility, will find Gilmore's Aromatic a positive cure. Sold by druggists.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly. 4-y-1

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price 75 cents and $1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shackers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and unmanned?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis, attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is unceasingly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital and some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies is the United States Land Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which now offers $1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cents on the dollar, upon a property in Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and the mechanic as well as the capitalist, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an equal amount, and when the investor has purchased $50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a $100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining $50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding $5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, free, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of $25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in $100, $500 or $1,000 bonds and receive one, five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth $3,000,000, and the money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financier.* 29y

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Passengers holding all first-class tickets reading over this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a reasonable charge. Reservation of berths on the Fast Express at 3:25 p m can be secured morning at Indianapolis 10:20 p m, at St Louis 7 a m, and Kansas City 7:30 p m.

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In effect Oct 3, 1886.

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A M	A M	P M			A M	P M	P M	
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11 16	6 08	1		Cleveland	7 40	8 00	2	
11 0	5	0 4		" Newburg	7 40	8	2	
10 50	5	0 4		Euclid	8 00	8	2	
10 37	4 52	3		Wickliffe	8 20	9 00	2	
10 22	4 42	3		Painesville	8 50	9 27	3	
10 08	4 30	2		Madison	9 12	9 50	3	
9 55	4 15	2		Ashtabula	9 35	10 05	4	
9 40	4 00	1		Akron	9 52	10 20	4	
9 2	3 41	3		Wadsworth	9 57	10 05	4	
9 00	3 25	2		Orrville	10 25	10 24	4	
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12 01	1 08	12 58		Mt. Vernon	11 46	12 49	1 57	
11 17	12 56	12 33		Centerburg	12 05	1 18	2 25	
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	1 20	11 10		Ar Columbus Lv	1 35	2 40	3 50	
	9 0	9 12		Urbana	3 50	4 50	5 55	
	9 01	8 57		Tippecanoe	4 01	5 00	6 01	
	7 30	7 0		Richmond	5 40	6 40	7 30	
	4 55	4 30		Indianapolis	8 10	9 10	10 30	
	2 35	1 50		Terre Haute	2 25	1 12		
	12 2	11 35		Effingham	4 15	2 19		
	11 22	10 58		Vandalia	5 05	1 08		
	9 00	8 00		Ar St Louis Lv	7 00	7 00		
	A M	P M			P M	A M		

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Ganey and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 6:00 a m, arriving at Columbus at 9:40 a m; leave Columbus at 4:30 p m, arriving at Orrville at 7:30 p m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft W. & C trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

L. C. CALKINS,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect August 15, 1886.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows:

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST.

No. 8	Daily	2 45 a m
No. 4	Daily except Sunday	7 22 p m
No 12	" "	10 56 p m
No. 10	Daily	2 25 a m
Local Frt. No.	Daily except Sunday	11 25 a m

GOING WEST.

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	1 14 a m
No. 9	Daily	10 21 "
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 55 p m
No 11	Daily	5 52 "
Local Freight		7 15 a m

Fullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run Wilno change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

†Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. §Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect May 30, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	No 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55 AM	3 45 PM	.....	1 00
Sheffield	7 05	3 55	.....	1 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	1 30
Carlisle	7 26	4 15	.....	1 45
Grafton	7 40	4 30	.....	5 0
Clev. Connect	7 00	4 00	.....	3 00 AM
Grafton	8 05	6 00	.....	5 30
Bridgeport	8 15	6 15	.....	5 45
Elyria	8 24	5 24	.....	6 00
York	8 32	7 31	.....	6 15
Morton	8 39	7 38	.....	7 15
Chippewa Lake	8 45	5 47	.....	7 45
Sexton	9 05	6 8	.....	7 50
Shelton	9 15	6 18	.....	8 15
Cecil	9 9	6 26	.....	9 00
Silver Creek	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warwick	9 40	6 36	.....	9 40
Canal Fulton	9 48	6 43	.....	10 00
Paris	9 56	6 51	.....	10 20
Magnolia	10 06	7 01	5 00 AM	10 40
Navarre	10 15	7 20	6 00	11 00
Dustin	10 26	7 30	6 1	2 35
Beach City	10 31	7 35	6 20	12 10 PM
Wainsworth	10	7 39	6 32	12 35
Canal Dover	10 56	8 4	6 41	1 00
New Philadelphia	11 5	8 10	6 3	1 30
Goshen	.....	8 15	6 9	1 45
Tuscarawas	11 15	8 20	7 05	2 00
Uhrichsville	11 23	8 30	7 15	.....
"	11 37	.....	7 15	2 15
New Comerstown	11	.....	7	3 00
Stillwater	12 0 PM	.....	7 35	3 0
Dennison	1 15	.....	7 45	3 55
Freeport	12 50	.....	8 02	4 43
Butler	12 40	.....	8 12	4 55
Cleveland	.....	.....	8 20	5 0
Galloway	12 50	.....	8 22	5 35
Fredericksburg	1 00	.....	8 33	5 55
Lafferty	1 04	.....	8 44	6 30
Bruce	1 18	.....	8 52	6 45
Fairpoint	1 8	.....	9 02	7 05
Maynard	1 8	.....	9 11	7 15
Kubis	1 41	.....	9 20	7 40
Mt Hope	1 50	.....	9 25	7 50
Pasco	2 00	.....	9 5	8 05
Bridgeport	2 5	.....	9 b	8 30

At Wheeling by Steubenville Line connects with Ohio River Steamers.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 25 AM	1 05 PM	1 00 AM
Pasco	.....	11 40	4 20	4 20
Barton	.....	11 50	1 30	4 35
Kidds	.....	11 1	1 45	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 00	1 41	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 10pm	4 52	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 9	5 02	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 27	5 10	5 0
Flushing	.....	12 35	5 22	6 10
Holloway	.....	12 50	5 ...	6 35
Clevenger	.....	.....	5 38	6 40
Butler	...	1 00	5 46	6 55
Freeport	.....	1 10	5 56	7 15
Tippecanoe	.....	1 25	6 12	7 45
Stillwater	.....	1 35	6 22	8 10
Newport	.....	1 45	6 32	8 15
Uhrichsville	5 00 AM	2 01	6 45	8 45
Tuscarawas	5 07	2 08	6 52	9 03
Goshen	5 11	.....	6 5	9 0
New Philadelphia	5	2 18	7 05	9 25
C Dover	5 30	2 27	7 14	10 00
Strasburg	5 42	2 39	7 25	10 15
Beach City	5 52	2 50	7 38	11 10
Dustin	6 00	2 58	7 45	11 25
Navarre	6 05	3 0	7 50	11 50
Massillon	6 20	3 18	8 05	12 55p
Pauls	6 32	3 30		1 1
E Fulton	6 40	3 37		1 35
Warwick	6 48	3 45		2 05
Easton	6 56	3 56		2 30
Sterling	7 14	4 10		10
Seville	7 24	4 17		3 30
Chippewa Lake	7 45	4 37		3 55
Medina	7 2	4 47		8
York	7 19	4 56		5 0
Charles	8 6	5 05		6 25
Belden	8 15	5 15		6 40
Grafton	8 25	5 25		7 20
Cleveland	9 30 AM	6 30		10 20 AM
Grafton	8 35	5 35		7 20 PM
Patterson	8 47	5 47		7 35
Elyria	9 00	6 05		7 0
Sheffield	9 0	6 05		1
Lorain	9 40	6 10pm		8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sunday excepted).

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. Ry. for Indianapolis, St Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. Ry. for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. Ry. for Mt. Vernon and Centerburg.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. Ry. for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. Ry. for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P., Ft. W. & C. Ry. for Steubenville, Cadiz Junction and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9	No. 1.
	A M	P M	P M	A M
Toledo Lv	7 15	12 30	4 15	.....
Fremont	8 07	1 17	6 02	.....
Clyde	8 27	2 03	6 17	.....
Bellevue	9 35	2 15	6 32	.....
Monroeville	9 57	2 32	7 01	1 35
Norwalk Ar	10 8	2 45	7 1	1 50
" Lv	10 12	2 50	7 12	1 50
Clarksfield	10 27	3 15		2 50
Bright	10 39	3 30		3 10
Wellington	11 03	3 51		3 31
Lodi	11 3	4 17		3 52
Creston Ar	11 52	4 52		4 00
" Lv	P M			
Orrville Ar	12 2	5 05		2 45
" Lv	12 10			
Massillon	1 20	5 45		
Navarre	1 3	6 00		
Valley Junction	2 30	6 45		
New Comerstown	2 25	7 00		
Shenandoah	2 40	7 15		
Zanesville	3 40	7 25		1
Rowlestown	5 05	7 35		1

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A M	A M	A M	P M
Bowerstown	.....	6 25	11 50	3 30
Zanesville	.....	6 35	11 5	3 15
Shenandoah Lv	.....	6 4	1 M	4 25
New Comerstown	.....	7

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL B. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block.

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year	$1 0
Six Months	1 00
Three Months	50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886

Mr. Wallace H. Phelps is mad.

Shall Massillon have a public library?

Several of the licenses imposed by this city are onerous and unjust

Says the Canton *Repository*: Massillon feels a sensation over the promised reduction of gas bills. Who wouldn't?

There is a city ordinance in effect limiting the speed of railroad trains to five miles an hour in passing through the city Is it enforced?

Some seventy five cities in the State of Ohio have free public libraries. Of these, thre are not more than a dozen larger than Massillon.

Will the good people of this city see the Kendal Charity School close even for so short a time as three years, for the want of a few thousand dollars in ready money?

Under the booming cannon and crowing rooster of the Democratic Alliance *Leader* is the sententious headline, "Democratic Vibrations Startle the Whole Country."

There is no better way at present of helping the free library project along than by talking about it. Manifest your interest now, and fail not to be ready with a subscription later

Said a well meaning mechanic the other day, "I voted for 'Lon Smith because he has been giving us lots of county work to do" It is quite true But was it wise to rob the one hundred thousand to help the few?

Massillon was the first town in Ohio to adopt the union school system, and as an educational center has always ranked well. All that is now needed is a free public library, and then no place can claim advantages not to be had here

John McGregor has been compared to the notorious Dan Dalton But there is a difference. Dan Dalton insisted upon counting all the votes, whether there was evident forgery or not, whereas McGregor insisted upon counting only such votes as it please him to record

Engineer Delafield at last has said that the streets of the city shall be repaired. The city has been very patient under the circumstances, and this announcement will be hailed with pleasure. That the force of men be large, and their work good, is now all that can be asked.

The Wooster *Democrat* objects to the INDEPENDENT'S rooster, because that paper bewailed the fact that the county had gone Democratic. It strikes us that that rooster had a right to appear anyway. Nobody has proclaimed a Democratic victory over this way, and if recollection serves us right, John McBride will continue to serve his constituents in the legislature.

There should be new roads and bridges east and west south of the Tuscarawas and Ninth street bridges. —*Canton Repository.*

As Stark county has but two bridges over the river at Navarre, four at Massillon, and two or three unsafe structures north of this city, and as right in the heart of Massillon, where the Ohio canal passes, there are but four bridges, it would seem that the little creek running through a big swamp, where even roads do not as yet exist, should wait until traffic, now really inconvenienced for want of good bridges, is accommodated.

The Mansfield *Shield and Banner*, which opposed McBride's nomination and supported him under protest, has this to say concerning the result of the election:

We are not greatly surprised that Ohio shows a Republican majority this year. We think the *Shield* predicted something of this kind some months ago in the event that John McBride was nominated for Secretary of State Possibly any other nominee would have been defeated, but we know that the nomination of McBride was particularly distasteful The antipathy to his nomination was not because any one doubted Mr McBride's democracy, but because he was nominated for other reasons than because he was a Democrat The Democratic party has learned by bitter experience the folly of making policy nominations.

Phelps is Mad.

Under the head, "A Few Plain Facts," Mr Wallace H. Phelps expressed his opinion of the patriotic leaders of the local Democracy, who permitted him to be defeated. Says Mr. Phelps:

The result of the election in this congressional district is very gratifying to us Never was a candidate called upon to make a canvass under more discouraging circumstances.

First, the convention was held a month later than it should have been Second, the compromising steps taken looking to a fusion with the Greenbackers on Jenkins was very embarassing to the Democratic nominee, and gave political enemies an opportunity to do much tall lying. Third, the leaders who would not sacrifice themselves but promised to do everything for the candidate nominated did absolutely nothing, and he made the fight singly and alone, without help and without means. He made an energetic canvass, however, and and the masses gave him a grand support, considering all the above disadvantages he was obliged to work under. To those who so nobly stood by him he tenders his heartfelt thinks The other chaps probably feel mean enough without any words of censure from us.

Ohio is about to undertake an experiment in the reformation of convicts which will be watched with interest. An intermediate penitentiary is being constructed, in which will be incarcerated "first term" and "light sentence" convicts, for whose reformation there is hope. The evil of huddling together in one common prison all classes of convicts is admitted. A short term of imprisonment among hardened criminals often results in the complete wreck of a man whose first step in crime might otherwise have been his last one There is provision made in this State for boys who give promise for reformation, but not for men. In making such provision Ohio is taking a wise step.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Honesty is Always the Best Policy.

McBride was nominated in answer to the demands of the labor organizations of Ohio The result plainly shows that the labor vote cannot be depended upon —*Toledo* (Dem.) *Herald.*

THE C. C. D. CLUB COURSE.

Mr. George R. Wendling, Lectures upon "Stonewall Jackson."

Any man might well be proud of the privilege of speaking to such an audience as gathered last Friday night, to hear Mr. George R. Wendling, who opened the C. C. D. lecture course. Not only were his hearers many in number, but they were the most intelligent and appreciative people that could be found not only in Massillon but many small surrounding towns And this large audience was not disappointed On some points, perhaps, some of the hearers disagreed, but, considered in the abstract, every one agreed that as a scholar, Mr. Wendling was deep and penetrating, and that as an orator he far exceeded all anticipations. His enunciation was distinct, and the often apparent straining to hear every word, was not because every word could not be heard, but because of the great interest felt in the thoughts expressed.

One of the most interesting parts of his lecture was devoted to the exposition of his views as to the cause of the late war. In his opinion, true history will account the abolition of slavery though a great achievement, a mere episode, that, in the order of things must have come. But the primal cause dated back two hundred years. American civilization radiated from two points, Plymouth and Virginia. From the one came the Puritans, from the other, the Cavaliers. They were live people, who have never yet lived in peace together, and they never will. The struggle in this country had to come and it came. In that conflict their ideas interchanged and from it emerged one grand nation of Americans. In Great Britain, by the same means the Saxons and the Normans were fused into one and became Englishmen. In the United States the Puritans and Cavaliers became Americans.

Mr. Wendling frequently received merited applause, and the committee in charge was gratified that its choice of a lecturer to open the course, was so happy.

Business Change.

Mr. John R Hendry has taken charge of the office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in Willaman's Block, Massillon, and is going to boom the business of that company in this city He has just received a very large stock of them well and favorably known machines, with all the latest improvements and attachments, which will be sold on easy terms.

A NEW PHASE

In the Much Mooted Sheriff Controversy.

An Attorney Furnishes the Following which Throws New Light on a Very Interesting Subject.

The following authorities conclusively establish the right of the Sheriff elected this year to a commission for the full term of two years.

The case in 20, Ohio State Reports, establishes this principle, That the constitution vests in the legislature the power of fixing the time for elections of county officers and the terms of office not exceeding three years. And whenever the legislature fixes the time for electing an officer, to fill an office, the election must be held at that time. And if it happens that there is no incumbent for one of the offices mentioned when a law is passed, then one must be elected at the first election held under the law and when elected, he is entitled to be commissioned for the full term as though it were the first election.

Now applying this principle to the facts in regard to the Sheriff in this county, we find that the Legislature in exercising the powers conferred by the constitution on the 24th of March, 1885, passed a law 83 O. L. 36, saying that all general elections for certain county and State officers therein specified among is which the Sheriff, shall, be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, which law repeals all other laws to the same effect. Now this law would not affect an incumbent of an office at the time it was passed; but an office which had no incumbent except one whose term of office expired this year would have to be filled at the first election under the new law, the same as if it were the first election to fill the office, because the death of the person elected before entering upon the duties of his office amounts to the same thing as failing to elect, and by a failure to elect at the first election, entitles the person elected at the next year's election to the full term. See 7, Ohio St. Rep. 372.

Sheriff Lee died before this law was passed, and before the alleged term commenced and consequently as far as Sheriff is concerned, we were left as though there had been a failure to elect. And the only incumbent was the coroner and his term expires this year, thus leaving an entire anticipated vacancy that should be provided for at this election, and the action of the commissioners being after the passage of the late law fixing the time for elections would not change that time as fixed by the law. Had Lee lived until after he had entered upon his second term, and before the passage of the late law fixing the time for the election of Sheriff, and the vacancy in both offices had occurred before the law was passed, and had been filled by the commissioners, then the passage of the law would not affect the rights already vested, but the law was passed after the death of Lee, and before any act of the Commissioners. Consequently Lee cannot be affected, and Leininger cannot complain, because his appointment was after the passage of the law, and he accepts under the new law and not the old. In either case this year was the proper time to elect for the full term of two years

HE REFUSES TO COUNT IT.

Clerk John McGregor Becomes Dictatorial.

Clerk of Courts John McGregor, has made an ass of himself He has succeeded in making a mountain out of a mole hill. Mr John McGregor will not

Clerk John McGregor did just what prevent Captain Crawford from being Sheriff, and he has added a plumb one thousand votes to Crawford's majority when he runs for re election.

was expected of him. He refuses to count Crawford's vote because the proclamation issued by Leininger did not call for an election to fill the office of Sheriff. He assumed powers judicial, whereas the law clothes him only with powers clerical. To heighten his impudence, Clerk John McGregor refused to obey a writ of mandamus issued by Judge Pease, and did the same to a writ issued by the Supreme Court of Ohio. For these offenses John McGregor will answer later. And it will cost him dear.

But it is sure that Captain Crawford has the inside track. He has law and justice on his side. At present matters are quiet, but there will developments next week.

What Baking Powder Shall We Use.

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grades of baking powder contain either alum, lime or phosphatic acid. As loth as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysis seems to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these entirely objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Profs. Chandler, Habirshaw and others, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while others are made from alum and no cream of tartar. This we presume accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiologists assure us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat nor dissolved in mixing or baking. They go with the bread therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia or worse evils

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar cost thirty five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York *Times* in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plants for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McCutrie late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interest of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the house keeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from any deleterious substance."

Massillon Amusements.

Minnie Maddern is coming.

Lester & Allen's Minstrels are coming.

Lester and Allen Minstrels November 24.

"True Blue" will be presented November 18, 19 and 20.

The Hardie-Von Leer Company, in "A Brave Woman," November 26 and 27.

McCaull's opera company, remember, will be in Massillon about Christmas time.

"True Blue," by our own Sons and Daughters of Veterans will have immense audiences next week.

In Boston and Cincinnati Mme. Rive King is more popular than any artist who has ever visited this country.

McCaull's Opera Company, which is creating such a furore in Cleveland this week, will be in Massillon January 27

"True Blue," soon to be presented by the Sons and Daughters of Veterans, is said to be the best military drama presented nowadays.

Two days after its appearance her "Siberia" will be put on the Niblo's Garden stage, with the same company and same scenery.

The same "Siberia" company which plays here Wednesday, Nov. 3d, plays the next night at Akron, and then proceeds directly to New York, where it opens in Niblo's Garden.

Speaking of a coming concert in Pittsburg, the *Dispatch* says:

"Mme. Rive-King's piano recital, to be given on the 20th instant in Hamilton's Music and Art Chamber, i looked forward to by the large number of admirers won by the past visits of the able and popular pianiste.

Mme. Rive-King's reputation as a pianiste is world wide. She stops no where between Massillon and Pittsburg, and it has required considerable exertion to get her to come here. The public should appreciate the treat offered it, by coming out in numbers.

Says the Boston *Adeertiser* of Mme. Rive-King:

She played with inspiring vigor and intensity, giving, what was to our thinking, one of the most brilliant and striking interpretations ever heard in Boston. The audience was surprised, delighted and thrilled. She is one of the few really great players of the world.

Next Wednesday night another musical treat is offered to the people of Massillon, in the grand concert to be given by Mme. Rive-King, and her talented company. The rare excellence of the Strakosch concert a few weeks ago, surprised those who attended, and made all who remained away, regret that they did so. This concert will be no less enjoyable, and the music loving people should prove their power of discrimination by attending this event.

A large audience witnessed a wonderful presentation of "The Count of Monte Cristo," by James O'Neill and his remarkably good company last Wednesday evening. The scenery, light effects, and properties were all excellent, and as was expected Mr. O'Neill assumed the leading role with the success he has everywhere. Mr. O'Neill does not act Monte Cristo, but for three hours he *is* Monte Cristo. He carries his audience with him, making it, for the time, forget every thing but this wonderful Count. Another visit from the same company will be warmly welcomed

EXTRAORDINARY.

The greatest sale on record begins Saturday, November 13th, at Watkins' old dry goods stand, in the assignment of H. J. Watkins. The assignee has sold the entire stock to A. L. Watkins & Co., of Pittsburg, who are now in possession and busily engaged marking goods down, and will open Saturday morning, November 13th.

This Immense Stock Comprises the most Complete Assortment of

Dry Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes

In Stark County and must be closed out regardless of cost.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY,

No 2 West Tremont St, and basement of Minich's building, East Main street, will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c

Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been by mutual consent dissolved. The grocery business to be continued by Gust F. Breckel, to whom all book accounts, notes, etc., of said firm must be paid.

C. M. BRIEDER,
GUST F. BRECKEL.

Massillon, O., November 10, 1886. 21-3t

EXECUTOR'S SALE

— OF —

REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned executor of the last will and testament of James Fry, deceased, will offer for sale at public auction, on Saturday, the 27th day of November, A. D., 1886, the following described real estate, to-wit:

First—A tract of thirty-seven and fifty-seven one hundredths acres of land, part of fractional section seven (7) of township twelve (12) and range ten (10) of Stark county, Ohio, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of said section distant westerly thereon two and fifty one hundredths chains from the northeast corner of said section and running thence westerly along said north line twenty-two and eighty-one one hundredths chains, thence south one and a half degrees, west twenty seven and eight one hundredths chains to the north line of the W. & L. E. railroad right of way, thence in a northeasterly direction with the north line of said right of way to the place of beginning.

Second—The east one-third of the east two-thirds of lots number one (1) and two (2) of Ernest Wismer's addition to the city of Massillon.

Third—Lot number six (6) of Michael Roch's out lots in Tuscarawas township as recorded in volume three page thirty three of the Stark county plat records.

The first named tract consists mainly of good timber land. Sale of the last two lots will be at the office of the undersigned, in Massillon, O., at 10 o'clock a. m., and of first tract on the premises at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

Terms—One-third cash, one-third in one year and balance in two years from date of sale, deferred payments to draw interest at six per cent. and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

First tract appraised at $2 300; second tract appraised at $300; Third tract appraised at $200.

R. W. McCAUGHEY Executor

An Ordinance

To protect the property of the Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company in the City of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Massillon, That if any person shall wilfully or maliciously cut, hurt, mark or otherwise disfigure any posts or other structure belonging to said Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company, or shall break any of the wires, lamps, globes or interfere in any wise with the property of said company, he or they shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the city prison not less than five days nor more than twenty days, or both, and stand committed until said fine and costs are paid or he or they be discharged by due course of law.

SEC. 2. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed Nov. 3, 1886.

H. HUBER, President.

J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
PERRY TOWNSHIP, Stark county, }

Notice is hereby given that on the morning of October the 15th, 1886, the dead body of Andrew Lucas was found four miles east of Massillon, O., on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway siding, known as the one hundred and six mile siding, with both of his legs cut nearly off midway between hip and knee joints; complexion white, blue eyes, sandy hair about five feet eight inches high and about thirty-five years old; dressed with steel mixed colored suit and white broad rim felt hat; with a dime song book and a card marked Massillon, O., with initials E J. M. on and punch mark in shape of star in one corner. His relatives are unknown

WM. S. S ROGERS,
Acting Coroner of Stark county.

October 18th, A. D., 1886.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of William Kitchen, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate William Kitchen, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 27th day of October, A. D., 1886.

JOHN O. GARRETT,
Administrator.

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

One of the smallest men at the present time, in Stark county, is one A. Leininger.

Massillon may congratulate herself that she has a popular lecture course.—*Canton Repository.*

A large room in the new Warwick Block has been leased for the use of Prof. Baer's orchestra.

The Industrial School opened last Saturday afternoon with an attendance of one hundred and eighty-five.

Under the new manager, the Walhonding's popularity is reviving, and a good season is confidently predicted.

It took a great deal of work to get the lecture course under way, but it is safe to say that Massillon will now have one every winter.

Mr. Henry Shoulder had both arms broken on Sunday, by being thrown from a buggy in which he was driving a spirited horse.

Messrs. A. L. Watkins & Co. have succeeded to the business of Watkins Brothers. The store will open as usual on Saturday, according to the advertisement in this paper.

It is a mistake to suppose that Prosecutor Welty, who advised the Leininger appointment job, is the most popular man in the ranks of the county Democracy at the present time.

The Stark County Pomono Grange will hold its next regular quarterly meeting in Pomono Grange Hall, Canton, O., on the fourth Tuesday of November, the 23d.—E. P. Clay, Sec'y.

The Hungarian Orchestra an organization of great excellence was refused a date at the Opera House, as it was feared that it would hurt, to some extent, the patronage of the Rive-King Concert Company.

The popular supposition that the coal pool recently formed at Columbus includes the operators of all districts in the State is erroneous. It does not include the operators of the Massillon district at all, at least, as yet.

A trench dug for the new water pipe on Front street caved in Tuesday morning covering Charles Keller, a resident of the first ward. He was removed as soon as possible. His left thigh was broken but no other injuries were sustained.

M. Towl, an expert in the art of using sewing machines will arrive in Massillon Saturday, and will give daily exhibitions of the possibilities of the Singer machine, between the hours of 9 and 9:30, 2 and 5, and 6:30, and 8:30 at the office of the company.

Mrs. Lawson, the mother of Mrs. Charles Young, of this city, died on Monday last of paralysis, at her home in Burton City. The funeral took place Wednesday. Mrs. Lawson was well known in Massillon, and the friends of the family extend their sympathy.

In order to become proficient in debating and familiar with parliamentary rules, the High School Lyceum was organized. The following officers were elected: President, C. H Gise; Secretary, E. S. Mills; Treasurer, J. R. Elsass and Sergeant at-Arms, H. S. Hardgrove.

John Mc Farren, was brought before Mayor Frantz on Wednesday, for having encouraged resistance in the part of a prisoner while in charge of a policeman. He pleaded guilty to assault, and to having obstructed an officer while discharging his duties, and was fined ten dollars and costs.

On Nov. 17th a rich musical treat will again be offered to the Massillon public in this hall, this time the powerful attraction being the greatest pianist, all say, of America, and many, of the world. Julia Rive-King is an Ohio girl. This fact should, of itself, entitle her to a large audience. She is the daughter of Mme, Rive, an eminent teacher, who died a few years ago in Cincinnati. Her daughter spent many years of her life in that city, where she is a great favorite.

Thomas Jones, employed in the Justus coal mine, near Massillon, was almost fatally injured in an accident which occurred on Tuesday about noon. He was engaged in drawing pillars, when a lump of coal fell on him, from the roof, knocking him down He received an ugly gash in the head, six inches long, had four or five ribs fractured, and was otherwise internally injured. His recovery is not yet certain. Doctors Putman and Gardner are giving him attention.

The celebration of the semi-centennial of the founding of St. Timothy's parish of the Episcopal church, will take place next Sunday. A number of visiting clergyman will be present, and an outline history of the church will be read. On Monday evening a parish reunion will be held in the new rectory, in which the Rev. E. L. Kemp has just moved. It is a pleasant coincidence that the "house warming" and the reunion come together, and a very pleasant time is anticipated.

A tramp, by name Carl Richards, while riding on the bumpers of freight train number 28 on the Ft. Wayne road which passed through this city at 4:30 Monday morning, lost consciousness by reason of the cold, lack of sleep and hunger, and fell under the wheels. Ais legs were cut off below the knees. He was taken to the Waverly Hotel, and, under the care of Dr. Reidenour, is getting along very well.

Later—Richards died on Wednesday night. The poor fellow wanted to die, and resisted all efforts made in his behalf. He would tear his bandages, and spit out the medicine administered to him. Thus his fair chances for recovery were ruined, and his wish was fulfilled.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

J. V. R. Skinner is in New York.

Mr. Will Russell is the father of a new boy baby.

Messrs. J. R. Dunn and E. L. Arnold are in Chicago.

Mr. L. Bammerlin, of this city, has secured a patent on a steamer.

Miss Annie B. Knapp has returned after a long visit in Mansfield.

Mr John R. Hendry has taken charge of the Singer Sewing Machine Company's office in this city.

Miss Ella Allen entertained a small company of young people Thursday evening last at the Charity School.

Miss Bessie Hoover and Miss Kate Welty, of New Philadelphia, are visiting Miss Lulu Savidge, on East Main street.

Miss Rosetta Nelson was married to Jacob Miller at St. Mary's Catholic Church at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Married at the Lutheran Parsonage, West Brookfield, Nov. 3d, 1886 by Rev. A. J. B Kast, William Williams, of Canal Fulton, to Miss Joan Sanford, of West Brookfield.

The genial M. M. Southworth, of the Hotel Conrad, Massillon, spent Sunday in town. Mort's looks bear eloquent testimony to the healthfulness of the air of western Stark.—*Alliance Standard*

Popular Mr. and Mrs. Tun Kee, the leaders of local Chinese society, after a visit of fifteen months in Shanghai and Pekin, China, and San Francisco, Cal., have returned to their home in this city. Tun Kee thinks foreign travel very expensive, and says be will now attend strictly to business. He has recently purchased a bric-a-brac store in San Francisco, and is the principal owner of nearly all the laundries in this part of Ohio.

It was a pleasurable surprise to the young people of this city, to learn last week that Mr. and Mrs C. L. Peacock had secured possession of the well appointed and brand new Hotel Conrad dancing hall, for the purpose of establishing a dancing academy. Mr. and Mrs Peacock, through their many old pupils, were already known to the Massillon people, and consequently little difficulty was experienced in forming classes. The academy will open November 17. There will be a day class Wednesday afternoons for masters and misses, and an evening class the same day for ladies and gentlemen. Others will be formed from time to time.

THE TALE OF A TRAVELLER.

A Survivor of the Jeannette Expedition Tells his Adventures.

Many people have noticed, within the last few days, a gentleman now in the city who busies himself selling "The Voyage of the Jeannette," written from DeLong's notes, by his wife. There is a settled melancholy on his face, and he wears the look of a man who has endured some terrible nervous shocks. This man is Louis P. Noros, one of the only two men who escaped from De Long's boat alive.

Through the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Brown, a small company was permitted to listen to his story as he modestly told it, from a chair in their parlor Tuesday evening.

Those who have read accounts of the fate of the DeLong party after it left the Jeannette can have no conception of the sufferings they underwent, and it is only when the words fell from the lips of one who was with him, that the awfulness of their situation can be appreciated. He said that when they grounded on a mud bank off the coast of Siberia, their legs and feet were frozen and had become black. Yet in that condition they waded through ice cold mud and water, knee deep, backward and forward, unloading the little boat. Later, on when food had given out, he and Nindemann were sent by DeLong to go ahead in search of succor. The only hope for the entire party lay in Noros and his companion. They started off, on foot, with the thermometer at sixty degrees below zero, each with two ounces of alcohol to sustain life, and travelled over one hundred and fifty miles. At night they would make a hole in the snow and sit down, and kick their feet to keep from freezing. Should one become drowsy and stop kicking, the other would slap him to start him to kicking again. Sufferings such as these they endured for weeks and weeks, until at last they found natives who cared for them.

It is a matter of history how DeLong and his men died before aid could reach them, and how Mellville landed in good order, but hearing the story from Noros himself leaves an ineradicable impression on one's mind, of the agonies and frightful deaths of these men, who suffered it all in the cause of "science."

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

Wanted.—A competent girl to do general housework for a family of three persons. Inquire at this office.

A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Massillon can Have one if she Will.

The History of a Successful Institution in Canton.

Paragraphs found from time to time in the columns of the Independent may have been accepted by its readers as meaning that a movement had been started, looking to the establishment of of a public library. Such is indeed the case, and it is hoped that by active agitation the project may be successfully carried out It has been the idea of several that no better method of posting the public upon the necessity of a library, and the means proper to be employed, than by printing brief outlines of the histories of the libraries of other cities of about the size and standing of Massillon It has not been necessary to go far to discover one town where a highly successful institution of this kind exists A letter was addressed from this paper to Mr. W. W. Clark, a Canton gentleman, who has been identified with all the recent progressive movements in that place, asking for answers to certain questions in regard to the Canton Public Library. The reply came promptly, and proves beyond a doubt that we can also possess a free library, if only enough active interest is taken in the project. Mr. Clark writes as follows:

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 8th inst., and in reply I will annswer your questions as propounded in the enclosed list, which I herewith return to you. Our library has been organized a little less than two years. The money was raised by subscription from the citizens, on the basis of stock divided into shares of ten dollars each, the by laws providing that each stock holder should be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him in electing the officers of the association. Our plan for the issuing of books is, that each citizen of Canton is entitled to draw books without cost, and is subject to a fine of five cents a day for retaining a book longer than two weeks. Also liable to be fined for any damage or injury done to the books while out We have found the plan to work exceedingly well. The books, of course, are damaged by actual wear, and many of them now, especially in the juvenile list, need rebinding, and we have just arranged to have these injured books rebound.

In answer to your question 1, to-wit, "What is your plan for raising the books, and how many volumes have you, and what is their cost," I have already said that our plan of raising the money was by subscription. The books of course were bought with the money so subscribed. We have now about twenty five hundred (2500) volumes on the shelves. The average cost of the ordinary library volume would not vary much from one dollar; many of them costing much more, and very many of them not more than eighty cents. Our fund, subscribed before we organized, was sixty-two hundred dollars, ($6 200.) We have called of this fifty per cent., which has been paid in and mostly expended in books. Some of it, however, has been used for other expenses, such as librarian's salary, etc. We have within the last week called the remaining fifty per cent. of this subscription, and expect to use it this coming winter in the purchase of more books.

In answer to question second, "Who furnishes library room, book shelves, furniture, etc, and at what cost to the library, if any," I have to report that this room and all its fixtures was furnished by the City Council, our library room being in the City Hall. The cost, of course I know nothing about, and I apprehend that very little information could be obtained on this subject even by applying to the building committee of the City Council, as the room was finished in connection with the finishing and furnishing of the City Hall Building, and I suppose no separate account was kept of the cost of furnishing this room.

In answer to your third question, "What means have you for raising money to pay librarian's salary, incidental expenses, etc.," I have to say that up to the present time we have been using the funds raised for the purpose of purchasing the books to defray these expenses; but we procured an act of the Legislature last winter authorizing the City Council to levy not to exceed one-tenth of one mill on the dollar of the taxable property of this city to defray these expenses. This tax was levied and as soon as an apportionment can be made we expect to derive sufficient means from this source to pay our librarian and all the incidental expenses connected with the running of the library. We pay our librarian a salary of four hundred dollars a year.

As reply to the question, "What are the officers of the library," will say that we have a board of nine directors chosen annually. This board has charge, of course, of the library and everything connected therewith. This board elected its president, secretary, treasurer, and also employed a librarian, and has the same power that boards of directors in corporations in this State usually have.

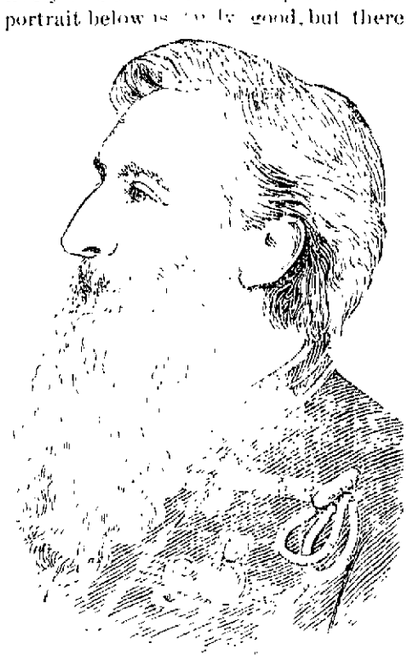
This I think answers substantially all the questions you have asked, and gives all the information that I now think of connected with our organization. The people of Canton are well pleased with the library, and we have the support and encouragement of the whole people and of the City Council in its support and maintenance. We have no doubt that within another year we will apply to our citizens again for an additional subscription to this stock, and we feel confident that our citizens will furnish, by voluntary subscription, all the means found necessary or needed by the association to keep up and maintain in good efficient condition a free library for the citizens of Canton. I have no doubt your citizens will as generously support a scheme of a similar character, and I think you will find the library, if you once get it established, a popular institution, and that its popularity will increase with time. Ours is entirely unsectarain and non-political. We have in the directory representatives of nearly every religious denomination and every phase, and nothing yet has ever occurred to indicate that there was the least particle of sectarian or political faction in our board. If I, or any of our directors here, can be of any further assistance to you we are certainly at your service, and shall be glad to answer any questions in the future, or give you any pointer that you may call for, and that we may be possessed of. Wishing you success in your enterprise, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,
W. W. Clark

THE GREAT MEETING

Of the Salvation Army Last Tuesday.

The great demonstration of the Salvation Army, at which General Booth was present, in this city, on Tuesday, was not attended by the enthusiastic thousands expected. General Booth did not arrive until five o'clock, having missed the train. An audience of perhaps one thousand attended the meeting in the Walhonding rink and listened attentively to General Booth's speech. The portrait below is only good, but there



General William Booth, the founder and the present head of the Salvation Army.

is much more energy and determination in the man than is there depicted. He uses his arms a great deal while speaking, and deep sincerity is printed upon his countenance. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We expect to get the newspapers on our side; we have converted two reporters since coming to America; they are awful hard nuts to crack. We expect to get the editors soon; they are harder still. We have twenty-two different *War Cry*s, published in various parts of the world, with a circulation of half a million. We are accused of being vulgar, but that comes under our system of adaptation. We have to adapt ourselves to the people we try to save. People say, 'Why don't you answer the charges in the newspapers?' Well, if we attempt it, what else could we do? People say that the Salvation Army is a scheme to support General Booth and to allow him to amass a large fortune, and that he lives in a castle and that he never eats or drinks except out of a silver bowl and a gold spoon. Now, the fact is that General Booth never took a shilling out of the funds of the Salvation Army. A private secretary who lived at Canton, kept my books, and who will testify that Booth never took any monies out of the funds of the Salvation Army. All I want is to work for my God and the conversion of sinners."

It Pays to Be Injured.

Received of the "Cincinnati Equitable Accident Insurance Company," through their agent, Felix R. Shepley, the sum of forty-five dollars, in full satisfaction of all claims and demands (being three weeks indemnity at fifteen dollars per week,) under my policy No. 28,832, in said company, by reason of an accident which occurred to me on the 8th day of October, 1886. Andrew Boerner.

At this season of the year, when accidents are so prevalent, it behooves every man to carry accident insurance. Call and get rates and information of Mr. Shepley.

The Official Vote of Stark County.

The vote of Stark county so far as Clerk McGregor is willing to call official is as follows:

McBride, D. 7,490; Robinson, R. 6,759 Phelps, D. 7,133; McKinley, R. 6,845; Jones, D. 7,359; Pease, R. 6,857; McGregor, D. 7,315; Bush, R. 6,117; Manly, D. 7,347; Britton, R. 6,868; Smith, D, 7,424 Shaffer, R. 6,570; Maudru, D. 7,250; Arnold, R. 6,835; Raedel, D. 6,859; Cock, R. 7,101, Martin, D. 7,047 Wise, R. 7,227

Thus it will be seen that all the Democratic candidates have majorities, except Raedel, for Coroner, and Martin, for Surveyor. For these others Republicans are elected

The OLD RELIABLE

Jewelry Store,

COLEMAN'S!

The latest styles lowest prices.

The Cheshire Watch $6.00.

OUR STOCK OF

Watches includes the fine Howard.

DIAMONDS,

SILVERWARE,

Musical Instruments, Etc.,

Cannot be equaled in the city. Glass shades in all sizes Optical goods and spectacles of all kinds. Repairing in all branches of the trade. All work warranted.

COLEMAN'S,

5 Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

NEW STORE!

"The Rialto"

will open Saturday, November 6th, with a full line of French Confections, Caramels, Chocolates of all kinds, Bon Bons, Fruit Candies, Iced Apricots, etc., etc.

M. A. SCHWEETERS,

(In Hotel Conrad)

N. Mill St., - - MASSILLON, O.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." J. W. Lillis, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. Abbey, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the *combination* of remedial agents; 2d, the *proportion*; 3d, the *process* of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thompson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. Barrington, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

A Good Book.

Prof. C. F. Balfour, has secured the exclusive agency for a remarkable collection of musical gems, which any musician can at a glance see, is to music what Bryant's Household Book of Poetry is to literature. "The Treasury of Song" contains all the famous and beautiful sacred and secular songs, with the music, and the book, as a mechanical production, is all that could be desired.

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

Fine pocket knives at cost, at the Penn Liquor Company's.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT,

November 17th.

Grand Concert!

America's Greatest Pianiste

Mme. Julia Rive-King,

Supported by an excellent company, will give one grand concert in Massillon.

Mme. Rive-King is accepted as the most brilliant artiste in this country, and her name is too well known to make it necessary to refer to the high encomiums showered upon her by the metropolitan and provincial press.

Her engagement will be a noteworthy event in this city, and everybody should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.

Prices, 35, 50 and 75 Cts.

Secure Seats Now.

L. L. SHERTZER,

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

First-class work in all branches of Photography.

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

FOR RENT.

House—The large brick house corner of Tremont and Canal streets, centrally located. Enquire of Mrs. Dr. Schertzer, Canal street, near Tremont, Massillon. 21 tf

FOR SALE.

Four Percheron Stallions—Just arrived from France. The finest that ever crossed the ocean. Range in age from three to five years. Weight from 1,800 to 2,000 and upwards. Can be seen at Orrville until November 20th, 1886. Will be sold on two years credit, so as to introduce them into this country.
I. Dryfoos.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Peacock will open a select dancing school in Hotel Conrad hall, next Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock for children, and 8 o'clock in the evening for ladies and gentlemen.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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BOSTON'S SURPLUS WOMEN

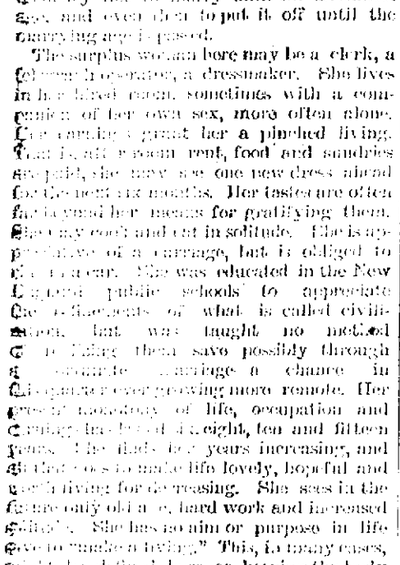
SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Telegraph Operators, the Dressmakers, the Clerks, and All the Other Female Workers—How They Live and What They Think About.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—There are in Massachusetts 65,000 more women than men. There seem in Boston women enough to give each man two wives apiece if he wanted a pair. There is in all parts of our land a growing tendency not to marry until an advanced age, and even then to put it off until the marrying age is passed.

The surplus woman here may be a clerk, a telegraph operator, a dressmaker. She lives in her hired room, sometimes with a companion of her own sex, more often alone. She considers a great deal a pinched living. That is, if a room rent, food and sundries are paid, she may save one new dress ahead for the next six months. Her tastes are often far beyond her means for gratifying them. She may cook and eat in solitude. She is appreciative of a carriage, but is obliged to ride in a car. She was educated in the New England public schools to appreciate the refinements of what is called civilization, but was taught no method of making them save possibly through a successful marriage a chance in the ever growing more remote. Her every knowledge of life, occupation and marriage is based on eight, ten and fifteen years. The finds her years increasing, and all that seems to make life lovely, hopeful and worth living for decreasing. She sees in the future only old age, hard work and increased solitude. She has no aim or purpose in life save to "make a living." This, in many cases, might be defined here as keeping the body perfect up while the soul starves within or without, or wherever the soul keeps itself. Confession may be attentive to her; if so, she is accepted to be of the evanescent order, a social butterfly, who disports herself hither and thither, now lighting on this flower, now on that. His fancy is fleeting. Besides, the garden here is so full of flowers, and so many are withered on the stems. Boston contains many single surplus women who never had so much as the ghost of a cavalier. Such a lifelong "state of things" reverses with them in time the usual order and tendency of human nature, so they grow at last to hate man collectively and dread him individually. In fact, masculinity is, there is a sin—man is an excrescence on the face of nature. There are cases of this kind here who would not be left alone in a room with a man for one moment.

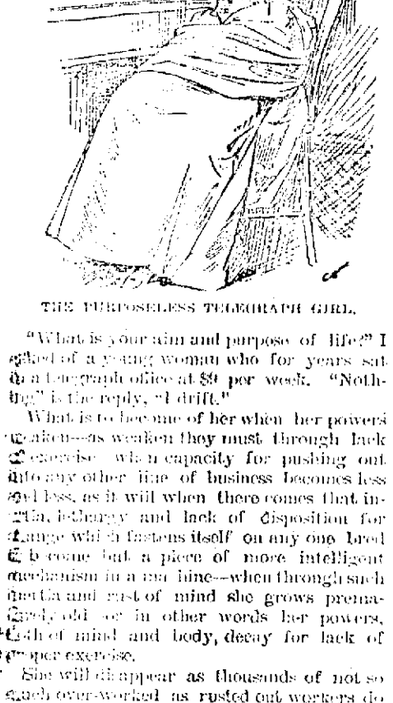


THE PURPOSELESS TELEGRAPH GIRL.

"What is your aim and purpose of life?" I asked of a young woman who for years sat in a telegraph office at $8 per week. "Nothing," is the reply, "I drift."

What is to become of her when her powers weaken—as weaken they must through lack of exercise—when capacity for pushing out into any other line of business becomes less and less, as it will when there comes that inertia, lethargy and lack of disposition for change which fastens itself on any one level to become but a piece of more intelligent mechanism in a machine—when through such inertia and rust of mind she grows prematurely old, or in other words her powers, both of mind and body, decay for lack of proper exercise.

She will disappear as thousands of not so much over-worked as rusted out workers do here. They crawl away from public sight and die in holes, corners and garrets—die incumbrances on the hands of people as poor as themselves. I knew of such a case a few weeks since, where consumption claimed its victim, when a long lingering illness wore out the few who had any time, strength and heart to give; where, internally, those so worn out felt relieved at heart when death ceased this strain on the living, and where a relative, with a few more dollars than the rest, hurriedly paid the expenses of interment to save the family the disgrace of a funeral at the "town's expense."



THE DISCONTENTED WAITER GIRL.

These great cities are in reality battle grounds. You see only at the front the workers, fighters, struggleers well and unwounded. Strike down, and they crawl to the rear out of sight, and out of sight they're out of mind.

Here, also, is the surplus woman who is married, or has been. She has found that matrimony is neither paradise nor the great purpose of life; that a husband was, or is, a heavier load to pack than celibacy, and that if one can be miserable alone two can be twice as miserable if tied together. Boston also contains many divorced couples who are still living together confoundly. They keep up the show of marriage to keep up appearances, thereby keeping up marital misery to its full pressure.

More lamentable still is the lot of the genteel surplus woman who doesn't work for a living, who possibly cannot work for a living, and who depends on her rich relatives for bread, clothes and shelter. She may have it thrown in her face in some way daily that she is but a beggar. There is a fashion of giving and then reminding one of the obligation which makes of giving a curse. The richer roofs of Boston cover many a woman who writhes in this sort of inquisition. She may be married to the worthless husband

THE LANDLADY'S DAUGHTER LOOKING ENVIOUSLY OUT.

who cannot support her. She may have so been "returned with thanks" on her family's hands, like a rejected essay from the popular magazine office. She may be single, and past 30 or 35. The position and social standing of the family require that she should have as many costumes per year as the girls, her more youthful sisters, who are now taking their first society headers. But somebody must pay for the merchandise. She can't. She cannot earn so much as a bread and water living. Somebody grumbles behind the scenes, and the poor surplus girl must hear this grumbling, and must bear it, because her own pride and the family pride and all of the azure tinted blood of the American Cæsars demand that she must dress up to regulation rules, visit the summer watering place, and move "first class" in every direction. Perhaps the misery of obligation, of dependence, and of a splendid helplessness is in cases greater than that of the ill paid and overworked waiter or factory girl, who may have the satisfaction of feeling that her own hands and brain bring her own money.

There is one type here of surplus girl who says openly that she will marry "anything or anybody," young or old, handsome or ugly, providing the "thing" has money. A former landlady of mine had two girls of this order of mind and intent. I think that in such declaration they meant business. Life with them had always been a hard, meager, stunted affair—a mixture from their youth up of hard work, hurry, debt and anxiety. They had seen mostly the back door and kitchen side of it. They waited on the table, performed the chamber work and in leisure intervals sat in the windows to watch with envious and covetous eyes the spring, summer and fall dress goods by which they could not afford; to see their wealthy sisters roll by in their carriages, rolling in a world they could never reach. So had they sat for years. So had condoned envy and desperation grown on them and over them. Little wonder. They slept in the attic and lived in the kitchen, for the best rooms must be reserved for others; were snubbed by the boarders and weighted down by a shiftless mother who was ever in debt, ever borrowing in advance from the lodgers, and ever tearing down with her gossiping tongue whatever luck or good will from others her spasmodic and illy regulated industry had built up for herself.

A story current here runs thus: A young woman, bred in a circle of wealth and refinement, is suddenly reduced to poverty. She is obliged to explore for herself that unknown world where a living must be earned. She must look for "something to do." She offers at last to stand behind the counters of a wealthy retail merchant before which in her day of prosperity she had so often stood and made expensive purchases. "How much would she receive per week?" "Four dollars!" was the answer. Four dollars! She was unpleasantly astonished. This was her first view of the wide chasm between the world of work and the world of leisure to which she had been accustomed.

"But how can I to pay room rent, board, car fare and dress myself out of $4 per week?" she managed at last to ask.

"I don't know," was the merchant's reply. "I have nothing to do with that: you must do as the rest do."

I find this an oft-told story in Boston, and also find that the interpretation given the clause, "doing as the rest do," to be an unsavory one. I have heard also this same story applied to two well known merchants here. For such reason I take the liberty of doubting the story as told with its most unfavorable application, and at the same time believing in the event that gave it a foundation. The story involves a phase of life that belongs to its own time. It will in one sense apply to hundreds of stores and places of business. It is the embodiment of a ruling sentiment here—the sentiment of getting as much as possible, and giving for labor, intelligence, skill or material as little as possible. But common sense and self-interest would deter any business man from giving such a reply to a young woman under the circumstances, in its lower application. And again, it is sometimes an unfortunate tendency in some people to ferret out the lower application and motive in the words where such spirit was never intended. And yet the story may be true—and it may not.

PRENTICE MULFORD.

Frank Wilkeson knows how to catch frogs, and here tells how it is done: "To catch frogs is simple, provided they have not become wary and timid through over much hunting by small boys, who hoot and howl and throw stones at them, and seldom if ever seek to club them to death. Frogs are ever hungry. They are cursed with appetites which flout their intelligence. They are hasty in arriving at conclusions. Their intuition is invariably misleading. I suspect that they are very near sighted, and perhaps color blind. The crafty frogger takes an unfair advantage of the defects in their mental composition, and ties to a pole a line, one end of which is fastened to a sharp fish hook, which is concealed by a piece of red cloth. Armed with this simple outfit, and a bag to hold his catch, he walks slowly around the edges of the pond looking for frogs. When he sees one that suits him he dangles the red cloth in front of its nose. The frog, which is sitting partially submerged on a lily pad, and apparently absorbed in profound thought, or in silent admiration of the glories of white and yellow water lilies, wakes up to the realities of frog life. His eyes fly open. He leaves himself, and then, giving a quick, reverent jump, which perhaps says 'there is food to be had for the catching,' he seizes the alluring red rag and the sharp hook, and, instead of catching anything to eat, he is caught to be eaten."

THREE PUPIL-DILATING POISONS.

Characteristics of a Peculiar Group—The Symptoms They Produce—Remedies.

There is a peculiar group of poisons whose action is to dilate the pupils in the eye of contracting them, like opium, to paralyze the secretions of the skin, to stimulate the brain, causing delirium, and paralyze the ends of the nerves of motion, to stimulate the spinal cord and then paralyze it to interrupt the action of the heart and then to bring it to a standstill. These drugs are belladonna (the deadly nightshade) hyoscyamus (henbane), and stramonium (jimson weed or thornapple). These all act alike, but vary in strength, and different writers have been misled regarding their respective qualities. The fruit, seed, but not to the same extent as opium, and irritate deep to some degree.

The symptoms produced are alike, and are as follows, when given in poisonous doses: Heat and dryness of the mouth and throat, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, indistinct or double vision, delirium, great excitement, convulsions followed by stupor and unconsciousness. The pupils of the eyes are dilated to their utmost, and light does not affect them. The face is reddened with an eruption similar to that of scarlet fever; the eyes are fixed and brilliant; the gait is tottering; and the delirium is such as to cause silly talk and frequent bursts of causeless laughter. The berries, root and leaves of belladonna have each caused fatal poisoning. The active principle, atropine, is an extremely powerful drug, producing the same effects when taken in very minute doses. Poisoning may result from applying a belladonna poaster to the skin, especially if the surface is broken. Most cases of belladonna poisoning result from mistakes in prescribing or administering remedies. Its use by criminals is rare.

Stramonium, or "jim-son weed," is such a common plant and accessible to every one that poisoning from the careless swallowing of its seeds is not at all uncommon. Scarcely a year passes but some child dies from this cause in our city. The authorities are certainly responsible for such accidents, as it would be an easy matter to cause every plant of the kind to be destroyed before the seeds have matured. In India a similar plant is often made use of by the Thugs to render their victims helpless. The symptoms are the same as those of belladonna poisoning. It is likely that some of the "drugging" employed by the professional thieves in this country is done with preparations of stramonium seeds.

Henbane (hyoscyamus) is poisonous in every part. Leaves, roots and seeds produce effects like those observed after poisoning by belladonna, but the dose required to produce such results is much larger. Twenty of the seeds have been known to produce poisoning, and the same may be said of the "jimson weed."

The treatment of poisoning by any of these three plants is to remove all that may remain in the stomach by the most prompt and effective emetics; in case these do not act, the stomach tube must be brought into use. Then give castor oil to remove any of the poisonous materials that may have passed beyond the stomach. As there is no trustworthy chemical antidote, morphine may be given cautiously on account of its action being opposed in most particulars to that of these poisons. Coffee and alcohol should be given if the heart becomes very weak, as shown by the pulse. Animal charcoal and tannin have been given, although there do not appear to be any very good reasons for administering them.—Cor. Globe-Democrat.

Gossip About Diamonds.

"Yes, there is a difference between a gem and a diamond," said a State street jeweler; "a gem is a perfect diamond, or a perfect precious stone of any kind. When a diamond merchant speaks of a gem he means something in which there is no fault or flaw, no imperfection of color, shape or cut. The difference between a gem and a diamond may be as wide as that between a 'plug' horse and a thoroughbred racer. One stone may be worth $30, and another of exactly the same size may be worth $100, or even more. Not one person in 1,000 can tell a gem from a fairly good stone. The weight, also, is small index to the size of a diamond as it appears in a setting. A karat stone may appear as small at this—o—or it may be nearly twice as great in circumference, like this —O. A gem must be cut so correctly that a hair's-breath is far too wide to measure the plane of the different facets by. Every facet must be of precisely the same size as every other facet of like position. Its angle, too, must be geometrically correct. The glory of a diamond is its refractive power. Without light the diamond is as useless as a pretty picture, though it is a very common belief among people who have never handled diamonds that the stones have light in themselves, making them brilliant even in complete darkness."—Chicago Herald Interview.

A Cripple's Remarkable Climb.

One day not long ago a watchman at the monument was astonished by a lame woman leaning on crutches asking for permission to go to the top. She had not provided herself with a pass, but the watchman thought he would spare her a journey to the war department and back because of her infirmity, and let her go into the monument without it. Besides he had no idea she would go very far up the deep stairway. She was confident enough for both and told him she "would get there all the same." She could not carry a candle, as it took both of her hands to manage her crutches, so she hired a boy to go on ahead of her to light the way.

Two hours after she appeared at the bottom, having made the ascent and descent without more evidence of fatigue than is customary with those who are in perfect physical condition. She was very proud of her morning's work, and said that perhaps wooden legs were better for climbing monuments than those of flesh. At any rate her wooden ones were not the least tired. Mrs. Stanton will have to put this among the records of womanly courage and persistence. Up to date no lame man has climbed to the top of the Washington monument.—Washington Capitol.

Queer Specimen of Corn.

A queer specimen of corn is on exhibition at Cuthbert, Ga. It is a cluster of forty or more small ears of corn, each about as long and large around as the middle finger on a man's hand, and coming out on the stalk where the tassel should have been. No sheath protected the corn, but instead a heavy silk about two feet long fell off in a graceful manner, the whole supported by an ordinary sized stock, partially matured.—Chicago Times.

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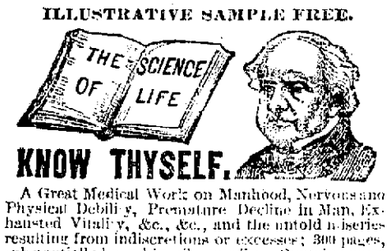

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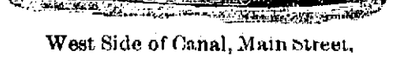

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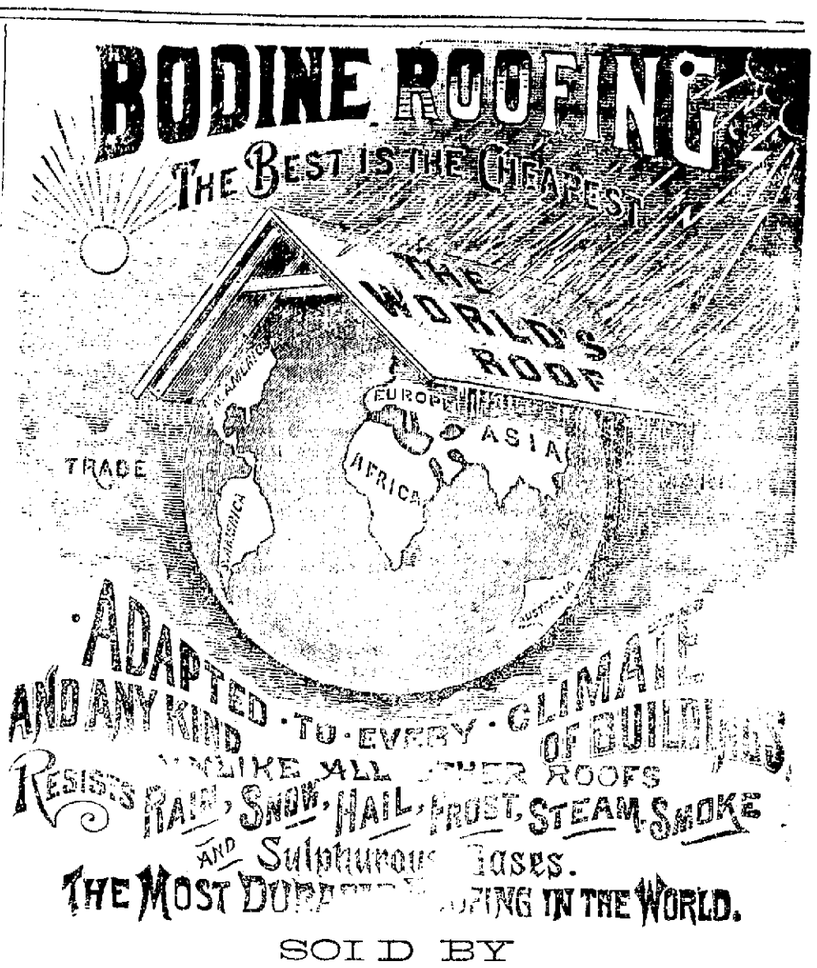

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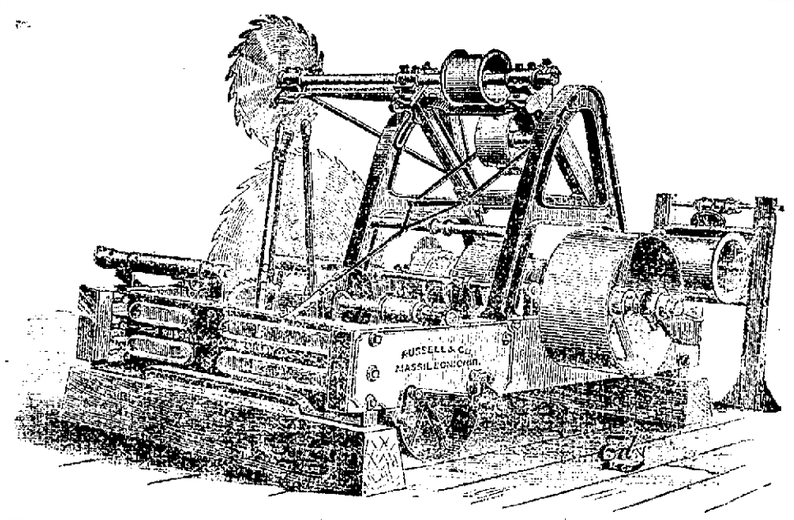

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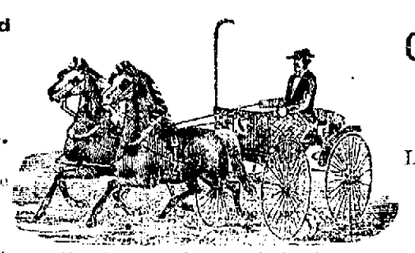

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CURIOUS HABITS OF FOREIGNERS IN REGARD TO THEM.

No Spitting Abroad—Pretty Barmaids. Babies and Wine—The Drinking Places of Faust, Luther, Mozart and Robert Burns—The American Bar, Etc.

[Special Correspondence.]

PARIS, Oct. 21.—There is as much difference in the tobacco of the different countries as there is in their manners. France and Italy make their own tobacco and the smoker finds as poor cigars in these countries as anywhere else in the world. The French government gets a revenue of $45,000,000 a year out of its manufacture and sale of tobacco, and it has here at Paris a big factory where are made the most of the cigars used in Paris. Here are employed 2,200 hands, and of these 1,900 are females. The best cigars in France are those which are imported. The average Frenchman smokes a poor cigar and the most [illegible] one to three cents. [illegible] ettes, and packages of good cigarettes may be gotten for from sixteen to thirty cents a package. You never see a Frenchman on the street with a pipe in his mouth, and cigars are used here in preference to pipes.

This is different in England, Scotland and Ireland, where all smoke pipes, and where the cigar is the exception. The Englishman of the better class is not ashamed to smoke a pipe upon the street, and in the smoking cars, in the hotels, and, in fact, everywhere, you may see well dressed men with short black pipes in their mouths puffing vigorously. The pipe used in England is the short stemmed briar wood pipe. There are few pipes with bent stems, and nearly every smoker uses a tobacco pouch. The tobacco used in England is all long cut, and even that imported from America is of this character. A tobacconist seldom shows you a case of tobacco of one grade. He hands out two or three different grades, and mixes them together in the selling. Many of the tobacco stores of Ireland put up their tobacco for customers in little round packages, like a cigarette package. They do this by means of a funnel, into which they pound the tobacco, and then slide it out into a round paper wrapper, the ends of which they tuck in, and thus save the expense of string. Less string seems to be used in tying up small packages abroad than with us, and a piece of wax or mucilage often takes the place of twine. There is economy in smoking also, and a half used pipe is tucked carefully away and lighted again. There are many American cigarettes sold over Europe, and I saw the level photographs of the factory at Richmond in the shop windows of both London and Paris.

There is little chewing of tobacco in Europe, and I have yet to see the first man spitting tobacco juice. Many of the largest tobacco stores keep no chewing tobacco at all, and a party of American friends of mine hunted all over Antwerp in search for some. They finally got a piece of old plug twist, which was so dry that it seemed to have been in the store for years. The tobacconist who sold it said he had never had a call for it before.

The foreign smokers do not spit as we do, and there is almost an entire absence of spittoons in the public buildings. The hotels of England all have smoking rooms, and these are generally connected with the office of the hotel. A waiter in a swallow tail coat presides over the smoking room, and it is his duty to attend to the wants of the loafers there. In the larger hotels there are electric bells to call waiters, and it is in the smoking room of such hotels and not at the bar that the drinking is done. A great part of the drinking of England is done in these smoking rooms. A tap upon a bell calls a waiter, and the man thus orders his drink. If it be beer or porter it is brought in a pint cup of plated silver; if it be wine it is brought in the bottle, and whisky comes either in the bottle or the glass, as you want it.

The English do not drink whisky as we do. They sit a long time before their glass and sip it. First a sip, then a smoke, then another sip and another smoke, until the glass is empty. They do not drink whisky straight or pure, but mix it with water, and a water carafe always accompanies a glass of whisky. Whisky is seldom given out in bottles. The most common drink among hard drinkers in Great Britain seems to be gin. Scotch and Irish whisky is often drunk, and the price of whisky is perhaps a little cheaper than in America. The English are, however, rigid as to measurement of glasses, and the man who had the dealing out of the liquors at the Edinburgh exhibition almost lost his privilege because his whisky measure was not as large as the regulation one. Whisky is sold in glasses and half glasses. The half glass costs six cents, a whole glass about twelve. A great deal of money is made in selling liquor abroad, and the millionaires of Dublin have founded their fortunes upon liquor. The Guinness family, who make the "stout" or "porter," are immensely wealthy, and one of them was made a baron some time ago. There are also millionaires in Glasgow who have become so by monopolies of the saloon business, and it is a queer thing in Dublin that the two greatest cathedrals there have been rebuilt out of the profits of whisky and porter.

The English drink great quantities of ale, stout and beer, and it is the universal custom abroad to drink at meals. The average man thinks nothing of a pint bottle of beer or wine, and I have seen many drink as much as a quart during a single meal. Coffee and tea are used at breakfast, and there is a great deal of tea drunk in England. At a table d'hote dinner on the continent there is no tea drunk, and the water used is always mixed with wine. Men, women and children drink at the table.

The foreigner never thinks of taking a lunch for a picnic or a railroad ride without including a bottle of liquor to wash it down. I saw a little baby of 2 years riding with her mother on a Holland railroad train. The mother had a wine bottle, and she offered this frequently to the little one, who put her lips to its mouth and drank thus out of the bottle. During the ride of a couple of hours this baby drank, I should judge, fully a pint of wine, and when her mother at last corked the bottle she cried for more.

The French are great wine drinkers, and the poorest man has his bottle of wine with his dinner. Many of the prices for dinners in Paris include wine, and it is not an uncommon sight to see a family of Parisians drinking wine together on a boulevard. The French drink a great deal of absinthe, and they are also fond of black coffee, which they drink out of goblets. They often mix with this coffee about a thimbleful of cognac brandy, and a very poor article of brandy is sold in Paris. For six or ten cents you can get a very nice glass of coffee with a thimbleful of brandy, and it is customary in Paris to drink this after a big meal while sitting and gossiping on the boulevards. Brandy and soda is drunk largely in England, and soda and whisky are sometimes mixed. There are few mixed drinks abroad, and treating is not so common as with us. You often see men drinking alone, and when men wish to drink in company with others they go rather to the smoking room of a hotel than to a bar. The French drink very little champagne, and I have seen it stated somewhere that there is more champagne drunk in America than in all France. Claret is the most common wine in France, and many of the richest Frenchmen drink cheap wine.

The beers of England are much heavier than those of our country. They are also much heavier than those of Germany, and it is a well-known fact there is more drunkenness in England, Scotland and Ireland than in Germany, France or Italy. All of the lower classes of Glasgow seem to get drunk of a Saturday night, and throughout Ireland, Scotland and England I saw many drunken people of both sexes. I saw some drinkers who appeared to be stupid in Paris and it may have been that they were half drunk with absinthe, but there was no maudlin cry upon the street, and there were not the reeling, howling drunkards you will find in New York and London. Italy is also a wine drinking country and it stands on about the same level as France as regards to drunkenness. In Egypt up to late years very little drinking was done and the drunkenness of Egypt has been introduced by the European. The tenets of Mohammedanism are [illegible] against drunkenness, but the [illegible] of the better class wish to imitate Europeans, and in Cairo and Alexandria you will find the same character of café chantants or drinking places connected with concerts which you find in Paris and Vienna.

Speaking of Vienna, the Austrians are on a par with the other German nations as beer drinkers. The Vienna beer is excellent. It is light, foamy and pleasant in taste and you will find it on draught in all the great cities in Europe. The Bavarian beer is also very fine, and there is a brewery in Munich under the patronage of the crown. This brewery has been managed for several hundred years by the government and it is one of the queerest drinking places in Europe. There is not much style, and you drink your beer in a kind of cellar which is entered by a paved courtyard in which are also tables and seats. Every one waits upon himself in the cellar of this Munich brewery. The beer mugs stand on a row of shelves and any one who wishes a mug of beer must pick up one of these mugs wash and clean it himself and carry it to the counter. Behind this several men are drawing beer from barrels. The drinker lays down about five cents and the mug is filled for him. It holds about three pints and he carries it off to hunt a table where he can sit down and enjoy it. All classes are on a par in this brewery, and ladies and their servants, nobles and peasants pay the same for their beer in this "Hofbrauhaus. In the spring of the year the bock beer is sold and this is a great time for drinking in Munich. Every one goes to the "Hofbrauhaus" and drinks mug after mug of the Bavarian bock and this drinking keeps up till the beer is exhausted. It is wonderful how much the people drink and that with it all you see no drunkenness to speak of. Children are given beer to drink and I have wondered at times as to whether the amount of beer drunk by them or their parents has not something to do with the large number of bow-legged children in Germany. Certain it is that more bow-legged young ones are found in Germany and the Scotch cities than anywhere else in Europe.

In this matter of drinking and smoking one gets closer to the great men of the past than in any other way. I have had some queer experiences in hunting out such haunts. In a late letter I told you of the noted port wine of "The Cock" in London, which Tennyson celebrated. I have visited Auerbach's keller in Leipsic where some of the scenes in Goethe's "Faust" are laid, and I have looked with interest upon the beer mug of Martin Luther in the Johanneum museum in Dresden. It held about a quart, and it was on a mug of Luther's that the following German words were inscribed:

> Wer liebt nicht wein, weib und gesang
> Der bleibt ein narr in seinen lang—

which translated means:

> Who loves not woman, wine and song
> Remains a fool his whole life long.

I saw another drinking vessel of Luther's at the Wartburg castle, which was used while he was working here upon the translation of the Bible, and which I believe is the identical one which he is said to have thrown at the head of the devil who he tormented him. At Saltzburg, in southern Bavaria, where Mozart was born and where Haydn wrote some of his finest music, I visited the noted wine cellar known as the "Stifts Keller," and found a crowd of one hundred well dressed men and women chatting now as a similar crowd did years ago, when Mozart and Haydn drank among them of equally good wines and perhaps at an equally cheap price of five cents a pint. In Scotland this summer I took a mug of ale at Tam O'Shanter's inn in the village of Ayr, where Robert Burns drank years ago and where Tam and Souter Johnny began their drinking bout which started Tam upon his adventures past Alloway kirk. The old room is the same now as it was then, and the same old tables and rude furniture remain. The ceiling is low and everything is smoked, but the old drinking place honors the man who made it famous. Pictures of Burns hang upon its walls and there is a statue of Burns within it. It has an old fireplace. A long table runs through its center, and old chairs and benches are scattered about it. It is not hard to repeople it with the jovial crowd of the poet's, and I could almost see the rosy cheeks of Robert Burns as he roared out one of those songs which have since made that part of Scotland so famous.

The American bar has become a great feature of Europe. It is usually a fraud and is an excuse for charging high prices for poor liquors. You often see the sign in England: "American bar. All drinks one shilling." And the rule is that you pay twenty-five cents for the article which at the English bar across the way you get for eight or ten cents. At the American bars mixed drinks are sold, but seldom beer. They are patronized by American travelers who have more money than sense, and on their bills of fare they have all sorts of ridiculous titles for drinks such as "Beauty's breath," etc. Many of the bartenders in England are women, and this is also the custom in Germany. I have seen women drawing beer in Scotland who had as good faces as to beauty and refinement as you will find in a Sabbath day's journey, and it seems to be the rule in both Great Britain and in Germany to pick out pretty girls for barmaids. FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

A pen-worn writer says: "And now, soon—this year, God willing—I shall stop writing, and, in a small way, take up the law again. For a man who writes constantly cannot think much, and a man who does not think much ought not to have much to say. There is a disposition to selfishness and egotism in writing that is ruinous to all men. A man who makes a profession of writing poetry ought to die early; for if he lives long he will surely suffer deeply. Besides all that, the field of legitimate poetry is so small that no man ought to try to make his bread, much less maintain others, on it. * * * Other immortal gods of song have selected war and celebrated a lot of cruel butchers through all the ages, sowing dragons' teeth in every sounding syllable. I would starve first. * * * And then, with the Bible, Shakespeare and the Brownings, the world is not greatly in need of more poetry; but it is greatly in need of more fruit, more flowers and more beautiful gardens."

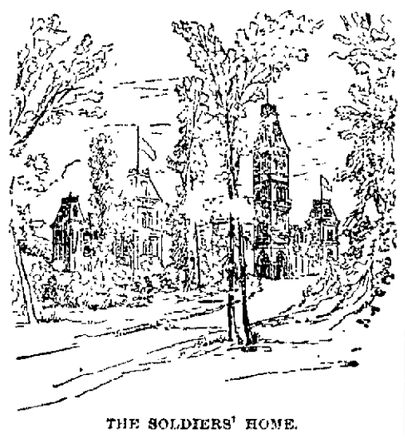
BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS.

SOME OF MILWAUKEE'S SPECIMENS OF FINE ARCHITECTURE.

How Milwaukee is Situated and what Its Attractions Are—The Finest Church Structure in America—A City of Nearly Fifty Millionaires.

[Special Correspondence.]

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 9.—Milwaukee is situated on a beautiful rolling ground and overlooks Milwaukee bay, one of the finest harbors in the world. The blue waters of Lake Michigan wash the entire eastern limits of the city, and the Milwaukee, Menomonee and Kinnickinnic rivers divide the city into many divisions or "sides," as the east side, south side, west side, etc. The east side is largely given up to the residences of the richer classes. There is also a magnificent lake shore park and drive and many splendid business edifices in this part of the city. One of the very finest and most recently completed is the building of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, a massive structure of granite and undressed stone. It is said to be one of



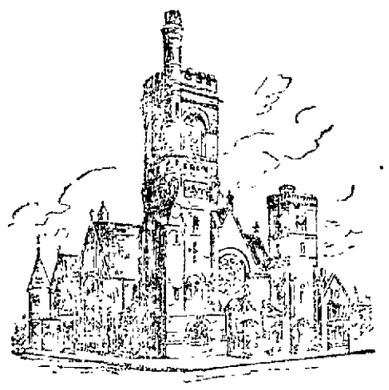
THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

the finest and most costly structures of the kind in the country. The Mitchell bank, chamber of commerce, Wisconsin Central railway and the Milwaukee club are other splendid structures on the east side. The south side is largely a residence quarter. The west side and two or three streets on the east side are the great business places. The west side is also becoming a residence quarter. The Plankinton house, the Exposition building and the Plankinton and Mitchell residences are on the west side. Grand avenue, a long, wide, finely paved street, is a famous drive. Nearly all of the leading streets are lined with magnifi-

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

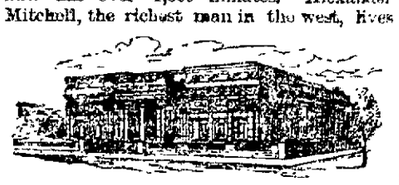
cent shade trees, and in the dead of summer you can walk for miles in all parts of the city without leaving the shade of these mighty lines of forest trees.

St. Paul's Episcopal church is another of the splendid structures of the east side. It is a magnificent building of red, Bass island sandstone, and is said to be the finest (although not the costliest) church structure in America. In it is the finest window in the world, a great memorial picture, "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," after Doré, and made entirely of art jeweled glass, by Tiffany, of New York. Recently a writer in The London Times said that "it was not generally known, but was nevertheless a fact, that the finest and richest church window in the world was in an Episcopal church in Milwaukee, a village in far away Minnesota, in North America." The writer's information was correct, but his geography was a trifle off.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

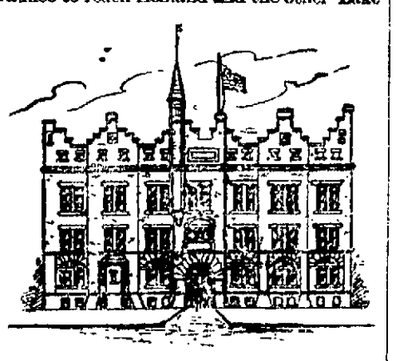
The great breweries of the city are objects of interest. They make 1,000,000 barrels of beer a year. Near the city is the Northwestern Soldiers' Home, with lovely grounds around it, making a great resort for pleasure seekers in the hot summer time. The home now has over 1,500 inmates. Alexander Mitchell, the richest man in the west, lives



LAYTON ART GALLERY.

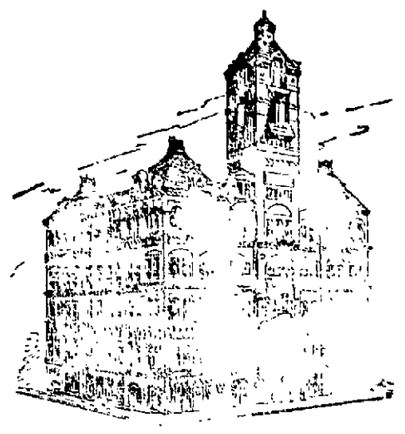
here. There are said to be forty or fifty millionaires in the city, a large number for a place of only 150,000 inhabitants.

There are innumerable parks and gardens and suburban resorts near the city. Prospect avenue, Grand avenue, National avenue and the Whitefish Bay road are perfectly elegant drives. Chicago is only eighty-five miles away to the south, and is Milwaukee's most flourishing suburb. Waukesha and Oconomowoc, the health-giving resorts, are respectively twenty and thirty miles from the city. It is necessary to pass through Milwaukee to reach Ashland and the other Lake



LIGHT HORSE SQUADRON ARMORY.

Superior resorts by rail. In a commercial sense the city is one of great importance. In point of splendid buildings, fine drives, big halls, rich citizens, the general beauty of its surroundings and charming climate, Milwaukee has few equals. In the winter the weather sometimes gets a trifle cold, the



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

thermometer occasionally dropping to 25 or 30 degs. below zero, but in the summer time is the ideal summer resort.

G. H. YENOWINE.

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

Some Forceful Comments on Their Distinctive Traits.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—To appreciate Boston give ten days to Chicago. Chicago is intensely energetic and stupendous, but raw and uncouth. Chicago is a splendid boy in the chrysalis period; he does not care a cent whose toes he treads on. He believes in himself more than dad and mam or any of his grandees. He whistles, sings, yells and goes straight as an arrow for what he likes. You look at him and you say "what a splendid animal you are, but you are not refined. You buy your paintings and books in the lump. As for the drama, your taste is decidedly for the crude. You like beer and own the finest horses in the world. Boy like, you brag of anything you have. There is power and possibility in you, but I am not sure that you will ever be a great man."

Boston is a gentleman of classical training, proud of his university, and willful a little pedantic. If you are from the west or south you will find him very courteous, but his courtesy will patronize just a little. His manner will say: "Ah, well, you western and southern people have independence, offhandedness and frankness. You may be gentlemen, but I am a scholar and a gentleman. I have toured Europe all over. In painting, the drama and music I patronize only the best. My motto in all my purchases is quality, not quantity. I am not so much an American as a citizen of New *England*."

"I ride like the Englishman, I trim my beard and comb my hair *a la Anglaise*. My models and standards in literature are English. Away with your Walt Whitmans and your Joaquin Millers. I am not *bête*, that is too French, but I cultivate the *Hadrianeri* of the English gentleman. Altogether I am the most select and exclusive thing in America."

Tourist reader, if you are tired and wish rest and recreation go to Boston, and wander amid its leafy suburbs of Brighton, Brookline and Cambridge. If you are a business man and wish a new infusion of business energy go to Chicago and stand on La Salle or Dearborn streets, and be awed by the whirr, swish and sweep of the wheels of traffic. Boston has its share of illiteracy, however. I have seen within five miles of Boston the horseshoe over the door as a bona fide witch charm, and not as an ornament.

A few days ago, a party starting out to find the home of the late Edwin P. Whipple, found a score of persons that knew nothing of him in finding one that *did*. And this, too, when all the while they were within a bow shot of his home.

Cambridge, or rather Harvard university of Cambridge, does much to determine the literary philosophy of Boston. Among the students of every college or university there is a *cachet* or *esprit* that especially characterizes that institution. With Harvard it is the *savoir faire*, and the cultivation of the indifferent. Enthusiasm is looked on by the students quite as much as egotism. The average Harvard student affects a nonchalance that amounts almost to a swagger. I saw two Japanese students come into the library that had caught the indifferent swagger. With their Oriental faces it produced quite a comical combination.

The extreme of this results in a brusqueness of manner that almost approaches the confines of boorishness. This story goes the rounds: A Harvard student had gone home with a classmate to spend Thanksgiving. The classmate told his friend "There is a young lady stopping with us; a chum of my sisters,—would you like to meet her?" "Ha-m, ah—well trot her out." The young lady heard the speech. They entered the parlor, and the young man was presented, she looked at him nonchalantly. "Ha-m, ah—well trot him back." It is needless to say that quite upset the young man's acquired indifference. Unless indifference is indigenous to his brain a man had better turn his attention to the cultivation of something else. Among the athletic clubs this has its good sides, resulting in a Spartan endurance and indifference to heat or cold. At one time in this rigorous climate it was a rare thing to see a Harvard student with an overcoat on in midwinter.

I know a captain of one of the Harvard crews that always slept between open windows, a draught of air passing over him with his chest bare. The crew always rowed bareheaded, stripped to the waist. They caught a breath of the spirit that breathes from Scott's words:

> Alike to him was time or tide,
> December's snow or July's pride;
> Alike to him was tide or time,
> Moodless midnight or matin prime.

Harvard has advantages for laying the foundation for a broad culture over any institution in the country. But in individual development of force and character many western and southern institutions are ahead of it. Harvard is strong and its *esprit* is tyrannic enough to compress a youth's mind into a prescribed mold. In the eastern and southern institution the literary or debating society is half of the culture of the student, and that is conducted by the students themselves entirely. And in them there is opportunity for the growth and development of individuality and originality.

CLAIBORNE ADDISON YOUNG.

A correspondent says: Those who have only seen Rome in winter have little idea of the real charm of the city as it reveals itself on a summer day. The whole working population is astir at early dawn, and a little later you hear the cool splash of the water as your next door neighbor sprinkles the pavement and washes the sidewalks with his hose. By 6 o'clock the street venders with their wares pass under your window with musical cries that have nothing but their business purport in common with the barbaric yawp of the New York milkman and strawberry seller. At 8 o'clock the shops are all open, and if you have any shopping to do you do it then in the cool of the day. At midday, and for an hour or two later, Rome takes a nap, and the streets are silent, except for the plashing of the fountains and the rumble of the occasional omnibus.

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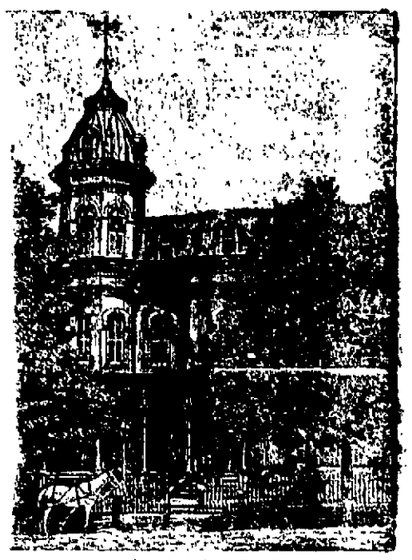

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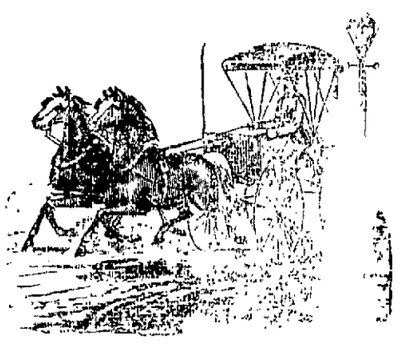

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CHAPMAN.

Mrs Thos Masters visited the English family at Junkas part of last week.

Mrs John Kennedy is spending a few days with her son, John, at Mansfield.

Our Baptist friends held communion services last Sunday afternoon in the presence of a large audience.

Mrs Thos Thomas, of Navarre but formerly of this place, has taken charge of the primary department of our school.

We are informed that our township trustee, Thos. H. Currie, has purchased a land on Dedber Heights, at Canton, and intends building thereon in the spring.

There is a rumor afloat that parties from Cleveland are about to re open the old Nicolet mine. There are worse investments for capital than this, and the sooner they commence the better.

Last Tuesday evening a large party drove up to Rev. James Lister's and informed him that the day following was the occasion of his silver wedding he course, were upon the doors were thrown open and a hearty welcome extended to all. The presents were numerous, and everybody enjoyed themselves, all wishing to be spared to participate in celebrating the golden wedding of Rev. Lister and wife.

NAVARRE.

The first snow arrived last Saturday.

Jr Will Longley, of Ravenna, O., spent Saturday in town.

Mr Frank M. Corl spent Monday and Tuesday in Newcomerstown.

Prospecting for coal still continues on the Mentzer farm. If successful this will open up another field of labor.

The two-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs John Adley died of croup last Saturday afternoon, and was interred in the Catholic cemetery Monday.

Miss Emma Shetler departed this life last Thursday from consumption. She was buried in the Union cemetery Sunday, Rev. LeMasters officiating. She will be missed by a large circle of young friends, and all sympathize with the bereaved friends.

The Navarre literary society was reorganized last Friday evening, and the following officers elected: Pres. F. M. Corl; Vice President, Dr. S. J. Shetler; Secretary, Miss Artie Hoag land; Treasurer, Miss Ellie Daily; Chorister, Miss Laura Downey; Sergeant-at-Arms, Clem Rider and Frank Downey. The society will meet in the opera rink every Friday evening.

THERE'S NO REASON FOR HIGH RATES NOW.

So Says Engineer Delafield and a Great Cause for Complaint will thereby be Removed.

No sooner did the INDEPENDENT become aware of Chief Engineer Delafield's presence in the city last Monday than a visit was paid him, in the office of the Massillon Water Company.

Of course the visit was to talk about the streets. Everybody else is talking about the streets, that is the horrible condition they are in, and it became the INDEPENDENT to find out what the Water Company proposed doing before freezing weather.

Said Mr. Delafield, who seemed to know what the question would be before it was put, "I shall put a gang of men, under George Kink, upon the streets in a few days, and they will be regulated to suit the wishes of the City Council." This remark effectually removed the necessity of asking carefully worded questions about the contract, rights of the public, and all that sort of thing, and so it is possible to make the pleasant announcement that the streets will really be repaired at once, where they have been opened.

Mr. Delafield says the dam will be done in ten days, and all pipe laying finished by the first of December. The engines are now here, and every thing is in readiness to go ahead with them as soon as the pump house is under roof. All work is well under way except the stand pipe, but Mr. Delafield still expects that the contractors will be able to hand that over on time.

Good Luck for Massillon.

The pleasing announcement came from the Massillon Gas Light Company this week that, from and after November 1, the price of gas to all consumers will be one dollar and a half per thousand feet. This is a reduction from two dollars and a quarter, the price charged to consumers of not over one thousand feet. For consumers of greater quantities a sliding scale has been used, but the price to the largest consumer was one dollar and eighty cents.

The Company, in a circular soon to be issued, states that its reason for this action is simply to follow out oft repeated requests for the reduction, from persons who have expressed a desire not only to use gas more freely, but to adopt it in the kitchen. The reduction is so radical that this result is expected.

Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Letters are continually being received from all sections of the country telling of benefits derived from this great medicine. It is unequalled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell Mass. Sold by all druggists.

EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

His Demeanor Upon the Scaffold—Incidents of the Occasion—The End.

"Shortly before 11 o'clock the prisoner was taken from jail, and the funeral cortege was put in motion. First came three companies, then the criminal's wagon, drawn by two large white horses. John Brown was seated on the coffin, accompanied by the sheriff and two other persons. The wagon drove to the foot of the gallows and Brown descended with alacrity and without assistance and ascended the steep steps to the platform. His demeanor was intrepid, without bravado or fear. He spoke no speech, whether he desired to make one or not I do not know, even if he had desired it, it would not have been permitted. Any speech of his must of necessity have been considered as being directed against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and as such could not be allowed by those who were then engaged in the most solemn and extreme vindication of law.

"Mose Brown's manner gave no evidence of timidity, but his countenance was not free from concern, and it seemed to me to have a little cast to wildness. He stood upon the scaffold but a short time, giving adieus to those about him, when he was properly pinioned, the white cap drawn over his face, the noose adjusted and attached to the hook above, and he was moved, blindfold, a few steps forward. It was curious to note now the instincts of nature operated to make him careful in putting out his feet, as if afraid he would walk off the scaffold. The man who stood unbalanced on the brink of eternity was afraid of falling a few feet to the ground!

"Everything was now in readiness. The sheriff asked the prisoner if he should give him a private signal before the fatal moment. He replied, in a voice that sounded so unnaturally natural—so composed was its tone, and so distinct its articulation—that it did not matter to him, if only they would not keep him too long waiting. He was kept waiting however; the troops that had formed his escort had to be put in their proper position, and while this was going on he stood for some ten or fifteen minutes blindfold, the rope round his neck, and his feet on the treacherous platform, expecting instantly the fatal act, but he stood for this comparatively long time upright as a soldier in position, and motionless. I was close to him, and watched him narrowly, to see if I could detect any sign of shrinking or trembling in his person, but there was none. Once I thought I saw his knees tremble, but it was only the wind blowing his loose trousers.

"His firmness was subjected to still further trial by hearing Col. Smith announce to the sheriff, 'We are ready, Mr. Campbell.' The sheriff did not hear or comprehend, and in a louder tone the same announcement was made. But the culprit still stood steady, until the sheriff, descending the flight of steps, with a well-directed blow of a sharp hatchet, severed the rope that held up the trap-door, which instantly sunk sheer beneath him. He fell about three feet; and the man of strong and bloody hand, of fierce passions, of iron will, of wonderful resistances, the terrible partisan of Kansas, the capturer of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the wonder of Canada, of the south, the demigod of the Abolitionists, the man execrated and lauded, damned and prayed for, the man who, in his motives, his means, his plans, and his successes, must ever be a wonder, a puzzle and a mystery, John Brown, was hanging between heaven and earth.

"There was profoundest stillness during the time his strugglings continued, growing feebler and feebler at each abortive attempt to breathe. His knees were scarcely bent, his arms were drawn up to a right angle at the elbow, with the hands clenched; but there was no writhing of the body, no violent heaving of the chest. At each feebler effort at respiration his arms sunk lower and his legs hung more relaxed, until at last, straight and lank, he dangled, swayed slightly to and fro by the wind."—J. T. L. Preston in Southern Bivouac.

Anecdote of Ned Buntline.

An anecdote illustrative of the peculiar nerve of Col. Judson I remember. There pulled into his wharf one rainy evening a couple of boats, each with two guides or boatmen, and in each a most becomingly attired sportsman. Depending upon Ned's well-known hospitality, the pharaphernalia of rods, guns, etc., were being landed, when Ned came down and welcomed them. As he stood talking, from the bow of each boat were landed or exposed the saddles of a deer. These caught Ned's eye. He asked about them (it was in season); and the young men informed him with conscious pride as to where and how they got them; and told of three more they had killed [illegible] eight hours, all by floating. "How they?" asked Ned. "Oh, they [illegible] and a fawn, and we left them on the bank." Ned called a halt in the story; and directing the guides to reload the boats, gave the party a very limited time to get off from his premises; and while they were going he delivered a lecture to the young men, which they doubtless well remember to this day. No argument or entreaty prevailed, and they went their way to shanty out further on.—Cor. Forest and Stream.

Scared by the Newspapers.

That the hot period has not witnessed a hundred cases of prostration by the heat and sunstroke, I say entirely to the attitude of the press. It has been very warm, as oppressive as it was warm, and all the athmosphere conditions have been favorable to prostration, yet the cases were few. This is because the papers have not got up a big scare, say like that of 1878. The city was so worked up on the question of sunstroke then that when a man himself but slightly troubled with heat at once collapsed. Cases of men have lain down and died with the belief that they were afflicted with cholera or yellow fever are numerous, and the imagination has a great deal to do with heat prostration.—Dr. A. C. Robinson in Globe-Democrat.

New York and Boston Contrasted.

A correspondent thus differentiates New York and Boston: "The New Yorker says: 'Why didn't you let me know that you came this morning? I want to take you out to the park, down to Coney Island, down to Long Branch, to the theatre. Now, don't you make any engagement with any one else; you must go out to the house to dinner,' etc. The Boston man says coldly: 'Been here a week, have you? Glad to meet you—let me know if I can do anything for you. When are you going away?' etc. The one is warm, the other is cold. The welcome of one makes you feel at ease, and the other frightens you. I think it is the climate. —San Francisco Record.

(Continued from 1st page.)

in Chattanooga, has just sent to Albany penitentiary for a year a man named Sursen, arrested by Special Examiner Williams, who pleaded guilty to a charge of making false affidavits in pension claims. Applicants for pensions should remember that there is no fee that any special examiner can legally collect from any of them, and that if any man who professes to be a special examiner attempts to collect money of them he is a fraud who is trying to rob them and who can be of no possible service to them.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The secretary of the board of promotion of the proposed international exposition of the three Americas in this city in 1892 has letters of acceptance from three-fourths of the members ex-officio of the board. The secretary of the Alabama state grange, the secretary of the Iowa state agricultural society, the mayor of Davenport, the president and secretary of the Lawrence, Kan., chamber of commerce, the president and secretary of the Kansas City, Missouri, board of trade, the master of the Tennessee state grange, the president and secretary of the Texas association of Lynchburg, Va., and the president and secretary of the New England Dairy and Industrial association. The secretary of the exposition board received today a letter from M. J. Powell, director of the geological survey, in which he says that a feature of great interest might be made of a display, say, twenty groups of the most distinctive fibrous plants in the country with their habitations, implements, etc., and adds:

"Among the trees selected should be Eucalyptus, with their summer-green drawings; Hardia, with their sunflower heads and resin pouches; Wellingtonia or Mammoth, with her earth lodges; Zuccas in a stone pueblo, etc.; and the Indians should live with them, ponies, dogs, caged eagles, caged turkeys, etc. To the great number of people of the United States the Indian is but a historical tradition. The few scattered Indians seen in civilization no longer illustrate primitive traits, habits, and customs—the Indian in his primeval home. It is impossible to make such an exhibition, though difficult, but in a few years more it will be impossible."

WHAT THE MINTS ARE DOING.

The report of Dr. Kimball, director of the mint, for the year ended June 30, 1886, is quite prolific. While the mints did more work than during the previous year the expense was less by $197,000. The gold deposits during the year aggregated 49,666,534, of which $32,216,96 was of domestic production. The silver deposited and purchased was $55,917,036, of which $2,455,34 was of domestic production. The coinage gold aggregated $44,047,50; silver, $30,022,47. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1886, amounted to $1,102,04. At the date of the passage of the coinage act of 1878, the London price of silver was 55 pence, and the intrinsic value of the silver dollar 92½ cents. At no time since has the price been so high, and last year the decline was rapid, falling to the lowest price ever known. At the lowest price the silver dollar was worth 71 2-10 cents. The director estimates the coin circulation in the United States, July 1, 1886, as follows: Gold, $585,029,631; silver, $308,758,223. The production of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1885 is estimated at: Gold, $101,500,000; silver, at coinage value, nearly one hundred and twenty-five million. The production of silver steadily increases. The United States holds rank as the principal producer of precious metals, its production being about two-fifths of that of the world. The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1885 was: Gold, $215,000,000; silver, 97,000,000. The director estimates that about 30 per cent of the consumption of gold in coinage and about 10 per cent of the silver consisted of old coin and old material remelted. The consumption of gold in the arts in the United States is estimated at about $2,500,000 per annum, and in the world at $24,000,000. The report embraces a concise statement of the production, consumption and movement of the precious metals in the principal countries, and the standard of value, coinage, assay and stocks, etc.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The bureau of statistics has issued a detailed statement of the imports and exports for three-quarters of the calendar year 1886, compared with the same nine months in 1885. Some of the variations of 1885 and 1886 are interesting. The imports for 1886 exceed those for 1885 by $66,000,000 in value, of which $22,000,000 is the increase in free and $44,000,000 increase on dutiable goods. In coal and coke there is an increase of $7,000,000, and in miscellaneous coal to go do over $22,000,000. In decorated china the increase is $382,000; in silver and plate-glass, $118,000; in iron ore, 442,734 tons and $731,47. The increase is a good deal more than double in quantity and nearly double in value.

The increase in pig-iron was 387,225 tons and $2,465,944 nearly three-fold in quantity and two and a half times in value. The increase in scrap iron was 43,552 tons—nearly six-fold. There was an increase in steel rails from 1,903 tons to 1,485,005, and from $57,000 to $45,000. In cotton ties there is a decrease of 10,500,000 pounds, nearly one-third. In hoops, bands, strips, and sheets of steel there is an increase of 8,600,953 pounds, nearly three-fold. In steel ingots, blooms, slabs, etc., their increase is from 87,300,000 to 175,000,000 pounds. In tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers' tin the increase is 65,000,000 pounds, or about one-sixth. In wire-rods, coils, and hoops of steel the increase is 98,000,000 pounds, or nearly double. The increase in the value of the total iron and steel imports is from $2,000,42 to $31,29,381. In free there is a decrease of 21,000,00 pounds. In silk goods the increase in value is $3,862,848.

In dutiable sugar, not above No. 1, there is an increase of 1,000,000 pounds and $6,000,000. The increase in quantity is less than 4 per cent. In free brown sugar from the Hawaiian islands there is an increase of over 58,000,000 pounds, or 38 per cent, and $2,000,000 in value. In unmanufactured wool the increase is 34,000,000 pounds and $7,000,000. The increase is more than 50 per cent. In woolen goods the increase is $7,000,000 or one-fourth. In domestic exports there was an increase of nearly $14,000,000. The increase in breadstuffs was $8,924,021; in raw cotton, $21,933,221; in cotton goods, $1,572,3 9; in tobacco, $2,42 ,438; in glassware, $63,830. On the other hand there were decreases as follows: Provisions and dairy products $ 0,82 ,842; copper and its manufactures, $1,988,75; wood and its manufactures, $1, 2 ,435; mineral oils, 1,082,830; iron and steel and their manufactures, $7,5 5,520; spirits, $670,889; leather and its manufactures, $3 5,98.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prince Bismarck will participate in the debates in the reichstag on the foreign policy of the government.

On a railway train running from Monaco to Cannes, France, an American painter named Briard was stabbed three times with a stiletto and robbed of 700 francs.

Gen. Kaulbars has caused a report to be widely circulated that Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern will shortly be proclaimed successor to the king of Roumania.

Fred Archer, the phenomenal English jockey, while suffering from typhoid fever a Newmarket, killed himself with a revolver. He was in his thirtieth year, had won 2,30 races, and was worth $100,000.

The inauguration of Alderman Hanson as lord mayor of London was accompanied by an alarming outbreak by the socialistic element and the unemployed poor. In many streets in the central quarter the banks and shops were barricaded.

The Pall Mall Gazette regards the vote for Henry George as "by far the most important political event of the day." The St. James' Gazette regards it as "an unpleasant fact that in the great American City of New York such a large proportion of the workingmen are prepared to vote for the gospel of confiscation."

Thomas Stevens, who is making a tour of the world on a bicycle, arrived at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 4. He was not permit ed to cross Afghanistan, so he took a steamer from Calcutta to Hong Kong. From the latter place he goes on his bicycle to Canton, thence to Shanghai, where he will take a steamer for Japan.

It is stated that at the coming session of the British parliament the government will be ready to submit three bills. The first will deal with the fisheries and the second with the extension of local government; the third, bearing on the payment of members, will probably be introduced in the House of Lords by Premier Salisbury.

THE PRICES WE WILL PAY.

The Council Committee and Mr. Delafield Arrange a Scale for Water Rents.

The Council committee upon water works and Chief Engineer Delafield met together Monday night to arrange a scale of prices. In accordance with the terms of the contract, five cities of Ohio were to be taken whose works were about of the same magnitude, and an average scale struck, which should be adopted here. The cities of Fremont, Norwalk, Canton, Mt. Vernon and Akron were selected, and the following schedule was agreed to by the Council committee:

Bakery, one bbl average per annum	$1 00
Banks or office	5 00
Barber shops, each chair	2 00
Bath tub, private	$2 to 3 00
Billiard rooms, no bar	5 00
Blacksmith, 1st fire	5 00
" each additional fire	2 00
Building per bbl, consumption or time	[illegible]
Candy Manufactories, 10 hands	5 00
Dwellings, 5 rooms or less	5 00
" each extra room	50
Livery and boarding stables, per stall	1 00
Private stables, each horse and cow, including washing carriages	1 25
Private automatic water closet	$2 to 4 00
" " urinal	1 00

Mr Delafield claims that the rental for dwellings is entirely too low, and says that none of the cities mentioned have works of anything like the magnitude of the one now being constructed here. It therefore seems likely that the Water Company will not agree to the scale as it stands. Other meetings will have to be held before the matter is arranged definitely.

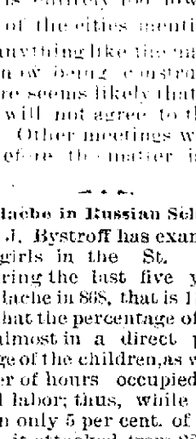
Headache in Russian Schools

Prof. N. J. Bystroff has examined 7,478 boys and girls in the St. Petersburg schools during the last five years, and found headache in 868, that is 11.6 per cent. He states that the percentage of headaches increases almost in a direct progression with the age of the children, as well as with the number of hours occupied by them for mental labor; thus, while headaches occurred in only 5 per cent. of the children aged 8, it attacked from 28 to 40 per cent. of the pupils aged from 14 to 18.

The author argues that an essential cause of obstinate headache in school children is the excessive mental strain enforced by the present educational programme, which leaves out of consideration the peculiarities of the child's nature and the elementary principles of scientific hygiene. The overstrain brings about an increased irritability of the brain, and consecutive disturbances in the cerebral circulation. Prof. Bystroff emphatically insists on the imperative necessity for permanently admitting medical men to conferences of school boards.

Of palliative measures, he mentions methodical gymnastics, mild aperients, in well-nourished children, steel in the anæmic, bromides, inhalations of oxygen, and in severe cases, a temporary discontinuance of all studies.—British Medical Journal.

ROYAL



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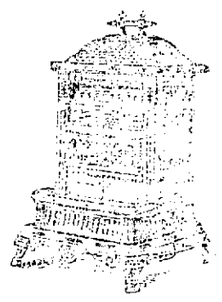

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